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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,295—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1898.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	4th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrew	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creer	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,218	1st June 1898.
A STEAMER	......	...	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S. S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

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Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Babbao, Linga, Bushra, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 5th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, WHOLESOME.

		CASH.				CREDIT.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
STILL HOCKS.									
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	...		41	8	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	„	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0
SPARKLING HOCK.									
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	8
SPARKLING MOSELLES.									
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	0	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0
SAUTERNES.									
VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE AND REFRESHING.									
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	22	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12
HUNGARIAN WINES.									
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	per doz.	22	8	12	8	25	0	14	0
CARLOWITZ	„	15	8	...		17	4	...	

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	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	6	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	6	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

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„ 10 „ 12 „ 9½	6	0
No. 11 size : 12 1-2 by 10 1-2 ins.	6	8
„ 12 „ 15 „ 11	9	8
„ 13 „ 17 „ 12 1-2 „	11	8
No. 14 size : 17¾ by 14¾ ins.	12	0

Various sizes and qualities of Photograph Albums for Mounted Photographs on hand.

Breast-pocket Cabinet Photo Screens, Best Morocco, 3 Photos	7	8
„ „ „ 4	10	0
„ „ „ with Clasp, 2	4	0
Double Screens Cabinet Photos, 2 Photos Rs. 2-8 and	4	8
Mounting Solution for Photos, per bot.,	1	0

"DAILY NOTES."

A NEW WRITING TABLET for HOME and OFFICE use.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Made in four sizes. Refills made to slip readily in and out of case...	No. 1. 3 1-4 by 5 1-2 ins.	0 12	Refills	0 6
	„ 2. 4 1-4 „ 6 1-2 „	1 0	„	0 8
	„ 3, 4 3-4 „ 7 1-4 „	1 4	„	0 10
	„ 4, 5 1-4 „ 8 „	1 12	„	0 12

"HERE IT IS."

"When found, make a note of it." A new series of Note-Books, bound in Limp French Morocco Leather, indexed alphabetically throughout.

	Rs.	a.
4 by 2 1-2 ins.	1	0
6⅜ „ 4 „	1	12
6⅞ „ 4⅜ „	2	0
8 „ 5 „	2	8

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Walker's Backloop Note-Books, Self-Registering ("Found at once") with Refills. All kinds of Note-Books from all Sizes and Prices, from As. 8 upwards. Small sets of Cover and Refills at As. 10.

A large Variety of Address Books, Engagement Books

Pocket Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book Purses, Cash Bags,

Customers residing in the Mofussil are requested to give description, as nearly as possible of articles desired, with approximate amount they wish to pay.

THE "INDIAN PATENTEES' GUIDE" ☞ (REVISED)

BY HERBERT H. FRENCH,

Superintendent, Patent Office, Government of India, Calcutta.

PRICE Rs. 3-8 V. P. P.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. B. HARDCASTLE, has RETIRED from our Firm and has now NO CONNECTION with it, or with W. CROWDER & CO., Limited, for which Company we are Agents.

W. CROWDER & CO.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

NOTICE.

MR. A. W. CAMPBELL has this day been AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

BREUL & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 2nd May 1898 and until further notice the train notified to leave Poona at 21-55 and arrive Wathar at 3-25 will be cancelled, and the following Trains will run daily between Poona and Koregaon for 3rd Class Passengers only.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers can, however, obtain accommodation in these Trains by giving 24 hours notice to the nearest Station Master.

STATIONS.		Time. H. M.	STATIONS.		Time. H. M.
Poona	D.	21 45	Koregaon	D.	20 10
Wathar	A.	3 25	Satara Road	D.	20 49
	D.	3 55	Wathar	A.	21 40
Satara Road	D.	4 41		D.	22 30
Koregaon	A.	5 10	Poona	A.	4 4

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 27th April, 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested to PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1897-98 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M. on Saturday.

W. ALMON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of UMMET UZZAHRU BEGUM (Lawful wife of Ahmad Ali Khan) late of Baghdad Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died intestate at Baghdad on or about the 27th day of February, 1896, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 21st day of April, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Silas Meyer Moses of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, one of the Managers of the Firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of Bombay Merchants, and one of the duly constituted Attorneys of Ahmad Ali Khan, the widower and Suijad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hassan Khan, the sons of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them shall obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Silas Meyer Moses on his behalf at their office at No. 2 Green Street ElphinstoneCircle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of June 1898 as after that date the said Silas Meyer Moses as such Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Ahmad Ali Khan Suijad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hassan Khan as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE BLUE DIAMONDS.

A ROMANCE OF CEYLON,

BY LEILA BOUSTEAD.

In Illustrated Cover, Price One Shilling,

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To be had of all Booksellers.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of INTRENCHING TOOLS and MINERS TOOLS from the Bombay Arsenal.

II. Tender Forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M on payment at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank, Treasury Receipt or Government Promissary Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores to be purchased.

IV. Tenders will be opened at the office of the Bombay Arsenal at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 18th May 1898.

T. FOWLE, MAJOR R.A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 28th April, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. BOMONJI AMARCHAND and Co. have RESIGNED as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents to the above Company, from 26th instant. The Company will not recognise any dealings made by them on its behalf after that date.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
A. P. PARMAN,
Managing Directors.

32, Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS

(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,

SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.

24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1898, for the Supply of the following stores:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow
III. Stationery
} Required during the 18 months commencing from 1st July, 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III on payment of annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's Specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.
Tenders for Stationery,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 22nd April, 1898.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
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KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kebo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co. Lincoln, England.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

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Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
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Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,020xd
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	522 1 2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	207 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
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Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,090	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
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Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,430
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Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
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National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
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ort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
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Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
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Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
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New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	560
New Indian	4,0 00	125	25	dvd 16½	171½
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abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
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Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	26 1-

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

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Sovereigns	„	15-2
Do. Dragons	„	15-1
Bar Silver 17	„	70-2
Do. 17½	„	70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 7-8m., 9-0a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-51a.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet to-day at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m., for a moon-light run.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The usual meeting of the Society will be held in the University Library on Friday, at 5-15 p.m.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 2,897, the daily average being, 97, and the number of new admissions 567—Parsees 528, Mahomedans 882, Hindus 846, and Christians 638. Thirty children were vaccinated during the month.

SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—Antone Phillip, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, whilst lifting a chatty of boiling water from off the fire-place, on Sunday afternoon, accidentally scalded both his legs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Shirinbai, a Parsee woman, aged twenty-two years, residing with her father, Dhunjibhoy Ardeshir Bonesetter, on the second floor of a house at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, was standing near a window in her room, on Saturday afternoon, when she was suddenly seized with a fit, to which she has been subject for some time past, and fell out on to the road below, fracturing her left thigh-bone. Her parents refused to send her to hospital, and treated her at home.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—On Saturday afternoon while the anchor of the steamship Juoeda was being weighed, the tackle snapped and the chain ran out, injuring two kalasees, named Bena Peta and Daji Soma, aged. respectively, forty and thirty-five years. The former sustained a fracture of five of his ribs and the other internal injuries. They were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained under treatment.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF GOLD BRACELETS.—Lowji Mulji, a goldsmith having his shop in Abdul Rahiman Street, reported to the police on Sunday morning that some time between noon and 7 p.m., on the previous day, a pair of self-closing gold bracelets, with a small watch set in each, and valued at Rs. 250, was stolen from off a table in his shop. The complainant refused to sign any complaint and would not permit the police to make any enquiry.

BURNT WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Gopal Succaram, a goldsmith, aged thirty-five years, employed in a shop at Musjid Bunder Road, was, on Saturday evening, closing one of the windows of the shop, when he accidentally knocked down a bottle of sulphuric acid which was on the window. The contents of the bottle splashed on his left leg, burning it below the knee. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

DEATH OF MR. MAHOMEDBHOY ROWJEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, a Khoja merchant, which took place, on Sunday last, at his residence at Malabar Hill. The deceased during his life-time established charitable institutions for the benefit of his community, chief among which was the Khoja Orphanage, bearing the name of the deceased's father-in-law, Dhunjibhai Karmalli. He also built a sanitarium at Poona for the benefit of his co-religionists.

A SOBERING EVENT.—John Malay, aged forty-one years, a fitter empoyed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and residing on the first floor of a house in Goa Street, while under the influence of liquor, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, fell out of the window of his room on to the road below, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where it was ascertained that his right collar-bone had been fractured by the fall and that he had sustained several minor injuries. He was detained in the hospital.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mahavir was charged with a rash and negligent act. It appeared that on Sunday afternoon while a buffalo belonging to the accused was running across the Girgaum Road, a tram car happened to pass by, and in the collision that took place a tramway inspector was knocked down and severely injured. The accused stated in his defence that when the accident took place the animal was not under his control. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. DIMMOCK.—Arrangements are being made to give an evening party to Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock on Fridhy, the 6th instant, at 9 p.m., at Sir Mungaldass House, at Girgaum, on the eve of their departure from Bombay. The entertainment has been got up by the many friends and admirers of Dr. Dimmock, and the committee which has been appointed to carry out the purpose includes the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchundra, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Sirdar Haji Cassum Mitha, Rao Sahib Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and others.

THEFT OF GOLD PIECES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts charged Goonaji Amanji with theft of two gold pieces, of the value of Rs. 35, belonging to Mahomed Haji Ahmed. It appeared from evidence that the complainant had a shop at Chick Mangalore, a station on the Southern Maratha Railway, and the accused was a hawker in sundry goods. Last week the police arrested the accused while disposing of the gold pieces, which were afterwards found to belong to the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Purshotam Dharamsi, a Hindu broker, residing at 3rd Parseewada, Khetwady, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night his waistcoat, which he had left hanging on a peg in the wall of his bedroom, was stolen, together with its contents, which consisted of one pearl necklace, valued at Rs. 700, one gold necklace, worth Rs. 140, two small gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 180, one small gold necklace, valued at Rs. 70, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a gold watch worth Rs. 275, and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 125, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,540. In the same room there was another waistcoat containing jewellery, of the value of Rs. 2,800, which was found to be intact. Information has been circulated throughout the city. The railway police have been informed, and the detective and divisional police are investigating the matter.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Ardekhan Hajookhan and Jalalkhan Rowkhan, aged, respectively, fifty and fifty-five years, both masons, residing with seven others, on the second floor of a house at Gohgari Mohalla were, on Saturday midnight, removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that they were suffering from the effects of dhatura-poisoning. It appears that on the evening in question these two men purchased a pice worth of rice and a pice worth of green gram each and in order to save fuel cooked the whole together and then both partook of it. Shortly after they became unconscious, when they were removed to the hospital, where both of them have been progressing favourably. Neither of these men have any money or valuables with them, and there appears to be no possible reason for anyone to attempt to poison them. In fact, the men themselves are of opinion that some dhatura seeds might have got mixed amongst the green gram by accident.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Rowji Raghoo, a peon of the Bombay High Court Law Library, was, on Saturday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 247-12-6 to cash in the Bank of Bombay. Having cashed the cheque and received currency notes for Rs. 10 each, amounting to Rs. 240, and a cash slip for Rs. 7-12-6, he left the counter, where he received the notes and went to the change-counter, where he presented the cash slip and received Rs. 7-12-6. The peon then found the notes for Rs. 240, which he thought he had placed into his right side coat-pocket, missing. Immediate inquiries were made by the bank officials, but without success. At this time there was a large crowd of people cashing cheques—it being Saturday and the last day of the month. Police inquiries were immediately instituted, but no trace of the missing notes could be obtained. The peon, so far as could be ascertained, is honest, having been employed in the present post for the last two months. Previous to this he was employed by Mr. Inverarity, who handed him over to the library prior to his leaving India.

KATHIAWAD NEWS.—The Rajkote paper has the following remarkable paragraph:—"Last night there was a regretting scene at the Junction Station. It has been stated that after the arrival of the Morvi train, a man professing himself to be in the service of Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, wanted to ascertain if his wife had come. It appears that in his so doing a certain misunderstanding arose between him and a police sepoy at the gate which, after some altercation, resulted in the catching and hammering of the man. The havildar, whoever, who came up on the spot, intervened. Shortly afterwards the man was taken to the platform and was presented before the train inspecting Hospital Assistant to ascertain if he was intoxicated. At the conclusion of this, however, he was allowed to go. Irrespective of the offence or otherwise of the man, it was hardly, we believe, within the competence of the police to take to extremities, which may generally be looked upon with an eye of terror by the law abiding public. It is therefore, hoped and requested that Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the energetic Police Superintendent, will look to this and do all that is needed."

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE PARSEE GIRLS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOLS.—The fortieth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Parsee Girls School Association's Schools was held last week at the Bai Bhikayejee Bengalee School, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. Among those present were Messrs. J. N. Tata, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Hormusjee Byramjee Cama, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, D. R. Chichgar, Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Muncherjee Merwanjee Cama, Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, C. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, Edulji Merwanji Menesse, Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bhrocha, Nasarwanjee Burjorjee Desai, etc. Several of the girls gave some songs at the commencement, after which the honorary secretary, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, read a report for the past year, from which it appeared that at the close of 1897 there were 391 girls on the rolls of the Fort School, 294 on those of the Chandanwady School, and 111 on those of the Mazagon School, making a total of 796 girls, their ages varying from five to eighteen years, the total number being 23 more than in the preceding year. It appeared from the audited accounts that the balance of last year amounted to Rs. 1,37,413. The income during the year under report was Rs. 20,342, and the expenditure Rs. 14,308. Rs. 1200 were received as presents, and Rs. 3,350 were subcribed for the schools at the performance of funeral obsequies. Other donations were received during the year. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and audited accounts, and tendering thanks to the office-bearers. Mr. J. N. Tata distributed scholarships and prizes of gold and silver medals, books, etc., to the successful girls. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE third annual meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report, which was taken as read, has already been published in these columns.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report together with the audited accounts.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, in seconding the adoption of the report, said the receipts of the line were not yet quite as good as he expected. Lord Harris, speaking at Ahmedabad a year before the line was opened by the present Governor, said that the estimates made showed the line would probably pay 6 per cent. He (Mr. Forrest) wouldnot be satisfied till that percentage was reached, and he quite believed it would have been nearly touched this year, if the road from Hunol Bridge to Talod Station had been completkd. This was a most essential part of the scheme and the delay was due to the District Local Board finding it impossible to secure the funds from Government. The Commissioner of the Northern Division and the Collector of Ahmedabad had now given orders for the immediate completion of the work. He had just returned from an inspection of the line, which passed through a rich and fertile country. The 15 carriages on each train were crowded to excess, and a fair goods traffic was passing. It was satisfactory to notice how capable the Gujerat people were to afford to travel from village to village to take part in the various family festivals. So happy a feature in Indian life. He doubted very much if there was so much spent in any other part of the country in this manner. He felt a particular pleasure while travelling over the line to think this was the first railway except the Tachena Railway for which the capital was subscribed by the public in India. He had always urged the claims of the Indian public to a share in any further railway enterprise undertaken in this country, and he was quite convinced that the mony would be forthcoming from a different kind of investors to whom Government looked to in placing their loans on the market. He was going to see the Public Works Department (Railways) making so many new lines with money given by Native Princes. He thought the line should be given to the public, with a certain number of shares reserved for the Rulers, who could later on dispose of his shares and engage in further local enterprises. The present Viceroy had done a great deal to increase Railways. Some people said too much money had been spent, but this charge could never have been made if a freer hand had been given to private enterprise to raise the necessary capital. The line was paying nearly 5 per cent. just now, and he felt sure that the traffic department which had charge of the line now would do all in their power to develop the capabilities of the little railway, whose fortunate shareholders he was addressing. A handsome reduction had been made in the through rate for the transport of the famous Ahmednugger stone, which could now be laid down in Bombay at about Rs. four a cubic foot, and he hoped to see this fine stone in the future freely used in all our public buildings, and he would call the attention of architects to the possibility of using it.

The resolution was then carried. Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil was re-elected a director. The appointment of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who has again joined the board as a director, was approved. Messrs. Ferguson and Irwine were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

The third annual meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report, which has already been published, was taken as read.

The chairman made some explanatory remarks as to the progress and present state of the works on the railway.

The report of the directors and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Ferguson and Irwine were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 350.

Mr. Nasarwanji Maneksha Guzdar proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the four officers named in the report for the utmost interest they had taken on behalf of the company:—Lieut.-Col. H. O. Selby, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways; Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. H. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer; and Major Hoskyn, R. E., Government. Examiner of Railway Accounts. Mr. Munchersha Dhanjisha seconded the proposition; and it was carried with acclamation. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yerterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, presiding, to confirm a special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 14th inst. The resolution made an alteration in the articles of association, giving the agents certain powers to buy and sell; and it was duly confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is the text of the annual general report of the Parsee Gymkhana to be presented at a meeting of members on the 14th instant:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual general report of the working of the Gymkhana during the last year, as well as the balance-sheet of accounts for the same period, which, they trust, will be found satisfactory.

Members.—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 262, of whom 34 were absent members and 46 life members. There were during the year 31 new members elected, while 42 resigned.

Cricket.—With regard to Gymkhana Cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was staisfactorily gone through, with the addition of one pleasing feature. This was the introduction into the cricket programme of an important fixture *viz.*, a match with the Poona Gymkhana at Poona. The Committee hope that this match will become a regular fixture. Twenty-three matches were played during the last rains, out of which 7 were won, 5 lost, 5 drawn, and the rest abandoned. Both the fixtures with the Bombay Gymkhana were also gone through as usual.

Pavilion.—The question of improving and extending the present pavilon continuedto engage the attention of your Committee during the past year. But owing to the plague and the difficulties of obtaining the necessary labour and supervision, the work could not be taken in hand in time to secure its being completed before the break of the monsoon, and your Committee have thought it advisable to postpone operations till after the rains.

Cricket Pitch.—A Special Committee was appointed to consider the question of the improvements of the cricket pitch, and on their recommendation the pitch has been raised, which, your Committee hope, will be ready for play in July next.

Parsee—Presidency Matches.—Your Committee had the arrangement, as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, one of which resulted in a draw in Bombay, while the second at Poona was won by the Parsees by 308 runs.

Tennis.—The important feature of the tennis season was the getting up of a Championship Tournament which secured 20 entries. The tournament was won by Mr. K. K. Kharas, who thus secured a Prize Cup which was subscribed for by the members.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE scheme for the reduction of the Khyber Field Force is now under final consideration at Army Head-quarters.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB took over officiating charge of the Financial Secretaryship to the Government of India from Mr. Finlay on Friday.

IT has now been decided that the annual Polo Tournament in Simla will take place in the week ending 4th June. Only two entries, both from Patiala, have so far been received.

CAPTAIN BROOME, 2nd Baluch Battalion, has been appointed to officiate as D. A. A. G. on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Captain Macwhinnie, who acts as an Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery, which joined the Tirah Expedition in October, is the last of the Imperial Service Troops to leave the field, and is expected at Jummoo at the end of May.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX TRENCH, who has been again appointed Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, will proceed to Leh, where he did so much a year or two ago to promote trade with Chinese Turkistan.

THE following Royal Engineer officers are appointed on special duty to the Khyber Force: Captains Craster and Scudamore, Field Engineers, and Lieutenants W. S. Hunter and Barnardiston as Assistant Field Engineers.

SIR ANTONY MACDONELL will leave Naini Tal on Wednesday next and arrive at Allahabad on the forenoon of Thursday, remaining there overnight and leaving next morning for Bombay. Both departure and arrival will be private.

THE despatch of stores from Bandipur in Kashmir to the Gilgit Agency will begin on the 1st June and be continued to the 30th September after which date no stores can be received at Bandipur for onward despatch in 1898.

As Section 124A of the Penal Code is apparently not applicable to the case, a milder charge under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been brought against the "Maulvi" arrested for preaching sedition in the market square at Agra. Section 107 of the C. P. C., empowers a magistrate to call upon any person to execute a bond to keep the peace, whom he has reason to suppose is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to induce others to commit a breach of the peace.

DR. GEORGE WATT, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted leave for eight months. Mr. D. Hooper, Curator of the Indian Museum, Economic and Art Section, officiates.

THE vital statistics issued by the Municipal Health Department show that during the week ending 23rd April, the number of deaths in Calcutta was 271, being no less than 79 lower than the number of deaths in the corresponding week of last year. In the suburbs the death rate of the week was 33·4 per mille per annum against 42·6 the mean of the last five years.

THE Government of India have ordered that no person who has resided in, or passed through Sind, since March 25th, shall be permitted to embark at any port in British India with the object of proceeding abroad as an emigrant or labourer. This is on account of the outbreak of plague at Karachi. The Government have also forbidden the sale of railway tickets in the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad State to pilgrims wishing to proceed to Narasinhaswami car festival at Pennahobalam in the Anantapur district of Madras. This prohibition will extend to May 10th.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Beckham, 25th Bombay Rifles, from 10th May to 7th August next.

THE Spanish steamer Guido, which has been captured by the U. S. Monitor Terror is a vessel of 2,065 tons burthen and had just re-leaded after discharging a cargo for Liverpool at Havana. She was commanded by Captain Armarechia.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April, 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 282,031 maunds and Rs. 1,06,557 in the earnings.

THE latest frontier story is to the effect that a Zakka Khel has approached the Government with a petition that his three sons might be enlisted into a Highland Regiment, the Gordons for choice.

As a precautionary measure against the outbreak of plague in the town, the District Magistrate of Patna has issued notices under the Sarai Act, 1867, to all the servants of Gayawals and other keepers of rest-houses for pilgrims, to register those houses, and also to keep a register of the arrival and departure of all pilgrims and travellers to and from those rest-houses.

AN estimate of Rs. 25,000 has just been sanctioned by the Cochin Sircar for a palace at Kanagacoonoo for the use of the Raja of Cochin. The building will be attached to the hill bungalow there, where his Highness spends the summer. It is an excellent locality and affords a view of some beautiful scenery. Another sum of Rs. 14,000 will be sanctioned in a few days for the residence of the Lady Doctor of the Cochin Medical Department. It will be located at Muttoncherry.

COPIES of programme of an international competition for the Phœbe Hearst architectural plan of the University of California with topographical maps of the ground, etc., are placed for the inspection of those who may wish to enter into the competition in the office of the Municipal Executive Engineer at the desire of the trustees appointed by Mrs. Phœbe Hearst. Copies of the maps and programme will also be supplied on application to the Municipal Executive Engineer, Bombay.

CERTAIN members of a notorious gang of forgers of curreney notes were tried on the 19th ultimo by Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One of the accused, Mahomed Husain, a resident of Bhopal, was arrested by the Saugor Police in December last in the act of trying to pass off a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000. The City Sub-Inspector of Saugor, Mehfuzul Rahim, believing that others were implicated, followed up the clue and eventually arrested one Hamidulla at Bareilly, and another Jamaluddin at Budaon. There is reason to believe that the gang were conducting extensive operations in the North-West Provinces, and it is feared that not all the members have yet been brought to justice. The particular offence which formed the subject of the present charge was committed in Bhopal, but the second and the third accused were British subjects, and were put on their trial on a certificte from the Political Agent of Bhopal under section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

AN ordinary meeting of the London Indian Society was held on the 2nd April, at Palace Chambers, Westminster, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji being in the chair and the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Sarat Chandra Mullick and seconded by Mr. S. Zeauddin Balkhi, was passed:—"That the London Indian Society, representing Indians of all communities in the United Kingdom, learns with deep regret the lamented death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, K.C.S.I., LL.D., and tenders its sincerest condolence to his relatives and friends. India has sustained in him an irreparable loss, for he was an indefatigable leader and an ardent sympathiser and promoter of the Social and Educational Cause."

ON the 5th, ult. there were assembled at Chefoo the majority of the vessels of the British fleet, consisting of Centurion, Barfleur, Powerful, Grafton, Undaunted, Rainbow, Pique, Iphegenia, Phœnix, Redpole, Rattler, and other smaller craft. The fleet appeared to be coaling and there was nothing extraordinary, beyond their mobilisation there, to be noticed in connection with them, although there were plenty of yarns afloat and on shore. It was generally stated that at night the ships were kept clear for action. The Centurion and Grafton were flying the flags of the respective admirals, and there is no doubt that on the arrival of the Victorious, Rear Admiral Fitzgerald will change his flag from the first-class Grafton to one of the battle ships. The Lienshing reports that when off the North-west Promontory she passed two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Hart and Handy, on their way to join the fleet. The Alacrity was also passed proceeding to the same destination.

THE "Japan Herald" of the 31st March says:—At about ten minutes past eleven this morning, Frederick Collins, second son of Mr. H. Collins, foreman of the "Japan Herald," committed suicide in the Yokohama Cemetery over his mother's grave, by shooting himself through the right temple with a 32-calibre Smith and Wesson revolver. The deceased, who was about 28 or 29 years of age, recently came up from Kobe, where he was in business, on a visit, accompanied by his wife, and while here stayed at Mr. C. V. Schmidt's residence, No. 206 Bluff. He seemed in excellent spirits, and gave no outward indication of any mental trouble likely to lead to so tragic a culmination. He was with his father yesterday evening, and on leaving him to return to No. 206 his manner was perfectly normal. Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, he left the house in the company of Miss Schmidt and two children. They walked to the cemetery and entered it, the deceased directing his steps to his mother's grave. On arriving there he asked Miss Schmidt if she would kindly get a glass of water from the *momban*, since, being a man of stout and heavy build, the walk had tired him somewhat. Miss Schmidt unsuspectingly moved away to comply with his request, but had not proceeded many steps before she was startled by a loud report, and cry of terror from the children. She turned round immediately, and found Collins stretched upon the ground over the grave, a revolver in his right hand, and a stream of blood flowing from a wound in the right temple. Death apparently ensued almost instantly.

AFRIDI native officers and sepoys are freely availing themselves of the leave which has been opened to them, writes the "Pioneer" and are hurrying back to their country to see the amount of damage done to their household gods during the late campaign. Their return is eagerly expected not only by their families but by the jirgahs of the section to which they belong, for it is well known that a portion of the fine in hard cash imposed upon each clan proportionately has had to be provided by these "soldiers of the Queen." In one instance a subadar-major paid up several thousand rupees from his savings deposited in the regimental treasure chest for safe keeping: he wished his clan to comply with the Government term in full, and as they had not all the ready money he found the balance. One cannot but sympathise with these Afridis, who fought so galantly at the Malakand in Swat, Bajour and the Mahmund country, and remained true to their salt. It is inevitable that some of their homesteads must have been destroyed and they have thus a double burden to bear. Their return, however, should have a most wholsome effect on tribal opinion and confirm the Afridis generally in their submission, for they will be able to tell first hand of the successes gained by the arms of the Sirkar against the tribes who listened to the Hadda Mullah and the Mad Fakir. The ease with which the Bunerwals were subdued should also form the subject of some of their stories, for Buner like Tirah was supposed to be impregnable. With Afridi recruits offering by the hundreds we may take it that the influences, whatever they were, which threw the tribe into the arms of the mullahs last autumn have left no bad effects behind. The tribesmen have taken their beating like men and appear to harbour no revengeful feelings, not even the Zakka Khel whose settlements in the Khyber and in the Bazar Valley have been literaly destroyed. It is calculated that it will take the Zakkas fifty years to recover completely from the losses thus inflicted upon them; and their influence in Afridi politics, generally exercised against the Government, will be very small for the future. As for the leading maliks—Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan—it is quite on the cords that they will accept the Amir's offer and move off to Afghan Turkistan with such of their followers as desire to become military colonists in a new country.

THE rising among the Kachins in the Katha district, who murdered the Mauhun Thugyi and four sepoys on the 4th March last, has now been entirely suppressed. The column of 50 military police of the Bhamo battalion, with Captain Harvey, District Superintendent of Police, which advanced from the railway at Mauhun, were fired on near Muwatok village on the 6th, 9th and 12th March. On this last date another column of 50 men, with the Deputy Commissioner of Katha and Lieutenant Abbey, arrived on the scene from the south, having marched up from Moda on the Irrawaddy above Katha. Finding themselves between two fires the rebels retired across the Kankwe stream into the Bhamo district. Rewards were then offered for the apprehension of the ringleaders, and several of those concerned in the murders were got in to Thayetta. Finally, about the 12th of April, some friendly Kachins sent out by Mr. Godbir, Sub-divisional Officer, Shwegir, came across the chief gang, and immediately attacked them, killing the Kara Sawbwa and capturing five guns, three being Sniders which had been stolen from the murdered sepoys. The remainder of the gang fled, and being now unarmed will doubtless be apprehended before long.

IN an interview with Sir William Van Horne, published in a Canadian contemporary, the intention of the Canadian Pacific is announced to build three large ocean liners to run between Vancouver and Yokohama. The present boats between those points will be used to establish a freight and passenger service between Vancouver and Australia. Referring to the above plans, Sir W. Van Horne is reported to have stated:—"When the work is done there is only one thing left that I hope to accomplish before I retire, and that is the establishment of a fast line of steamers between Quebec and Halifax and Liverpool. Mail steamers such as I propose will reduce the open sea voyage to three days and a half, and will greatly cut down the time between New York and Liverpool. The service of the Canadian Pacific Railway will only be complete when we can take a passenger at Euston Station, London, place him on one of our own cars, and land him in Yokohama without transfer to any other line. This we expect to accomplish in 1900."

WITH reference to a report that has been going the round of some of our contemporaries, says the "Madras Mail", to the effect that defalcations to the extent of several lakhs of rupees have been detected in the accounts of the Government Press at Rangoon, we are informed that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement. The result of the investigation that has taken place into the affairs of that Press is not a discovery of defalcations, but of the fact that men have been employed in it on "fixed pay" without the sanction of Government, which, according to the Rules, is necessary. This, of course, was a serious irregularity, and what is most surprising is that, although it has been going on for several years past, it has been found out only now; but there is said to be no question of fraud in the matter, and the employment of such words as "defalcation" and "embezzlement" in this connection is altogether wide of the mark. It may be urged on behalf of the Press authorities that the irregularity in question has been perpetrated in ignorance of the Code rules and under the impression that so long as the budget was not exceeded—and in no case has it been exceeded—all was right; but how it escaped even the Accountant-General, who is reponsible for the audit, is a puzzle. The whole mattter is now being thorougly looked into.

THE success of the Volunteer manœuvres was marred by a railway accident which occurrad at Bisley Station on the London and South-Western Railway on Easter Monday evening. A train filled with members of the 15th Middlesex was standing in the station waiting for the signal to start when an engine from Brookwood dashed into its rear. One carriage was derailed, and over twenty of the passengers were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. Only four, however, were detained, the names of these being William H. Ball, John Sweeney, Richard Henderson, and a man named Easterbrook. The more seriously injured men who were removed to the Guards' Hospital, Birbright, are Drum-Major Kelly, Col.-Sergt. Davies, Lance-Corp. Hudson, Pte. Leary. Pte. Hall, and Pte. Conner. Altogether twenty-three men were badly hurt. Col. A. W. Chambers, in command of the 15th Middlesex says that of 200 men quite 150 were more or less cut about.

AN interesting experiment is being made in Brazil in the hope of making up the loss the county has sustained through the fall in the value of coffee. This is the cultivation of the grape, which is being urged by Dr. Barreto, a well-known Brazilian agriculturist. On his estate at Pirituba, in the San Paolo province, the doctor has succeeded in growing 600 varities of grapes, the cuttings having been procured from all parts of the world. In almost every case the fruit has turned out superior to the products of the parent country. Last month an exhibition was held in Rio, and some 300 specimens were on view, comprising grapes for the table as well as for the wine-press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F Sheldrick sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,919 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (30th March) via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day, for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr D Gow, Mrs White and infant, Mr Montoo Swamy and wife, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,552 tons, Captain E Street arrived in harbour yesterday, from China via Colombo, with, Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Noor Mahomed Hoosein, Mr W Davis, Mr A de Mascarenhas, Mr P Abdoola, Mr F Rahim, Rev Alvares, Mr L S Elliott, Mr R Gilbert, Mr Kale, Mr J Hollingwood, Mr J MacCarthy, Dr Simond, Mr S Viccajee, Mr D Gow, and 7 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladstone	Hamburg	7-5	F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	3-5	F M & Co
C	Falkland	1875	Nrain	N F	18-5	F M & Co
E	Telina	3126	Scott	Marseilles	7-5	W & A G & Co
F	Clan Forbes	1561	Bond	N F		F M & Co
H & J	Caspian	2318	Beard	Genoa	3-5	J M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub
L	Bq Parvady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Hambleton	1952	Galley	Genoa	5-5	Bombay Co
O	Beira	2612	Bean	Antwerp	4-5	J M & Co
P	St Giles	2201	Fortay	Marseilles	4-5	J M & Co
Q	Ceres	2316	Pickthorn	Dunkirk	3-5	W & A G & Co

Alongside Bq Pawady.

Bq County of Ayr .... Walker .... N F ....

30 tons Crane.

Mahratta .... T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	3-5 S & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownagar	3-5 S & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	2-5 S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	TheDeLaReunion	3396	Peron	Marseilles	5-5	J M & Co
2	Gaekwar	2742	Harrison	Antwerp	9-5	K N & Co
3	Scotia	1824	Garrick	Marseilles		W&A G & Co
4	Ganges	2110	Creery	Aden	14-5	P & O S N Co
5	Bombay	2048	Saunders	China		P & O S N Co
6	Melpounne	1854	Martinolich	Trieste	8-5	A L S N Co
8	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	N F		Bo & Co
7	Chusan					
9	Aries	1997	Denney	Hamburg		J M & Co
10	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Liverpool	3-5	K N & Co
12	Worsley Hall					
13	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
15	Neptune	2178	Walters	Marseilles	7-5	K N & Co
16	Goodwin	2232	Kerr	Marseilles	5-5	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola .... 497 Livingstone ... Karachi .. 3-5 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Warora .... 3980 tons gross .... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Chusan s	Street	Shanghai, April 12
	Merkara s	Skinner	Calcutta, March 30
	Patna s	Packham	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
steamer Clan Forbes, for Amsterdam.
„ Cashmere, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Merkara, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Sydney, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

27 Pemba s .... Shepherd ..... Bombay, April 2
28 Clan Monroe s ...... Mcpherson ... Liverpool, March 20

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamers Malda, Deepdale, Lindenfels, Fazilka, and City of Oxford.
April 28.—Steamers Aglaia and Clan Macpherson.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April 12	Cossack H M's	Fraser	Bombay		
14	Brookside	Dunar	Cardiff	20	Busreh
16	Beltisloe	Chamberlain	Barry	24	D Island F O
17	Eton	Brophy	Cardiff	22	Akyab
	S Berkhud	Roberts	Somali coast	19	Perim &c
	Mayo R I M	Alderton	Somali coast		
	Oceanien	Schmitz	Bombay	17	Marseilles
	Egypt	Briscoe	Marseilles		Bombay
18	Admiral	West	Zanzibar	18	Hamburg
	King Arthur	Owen	Bombay	2.	Mombassa
	Soembing	P de Boer	Rotterdam	18	Batavia
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Hodeida		D'Jibouti
20	Manora	Henderson	Calcutta	20	London
	Ardandearg	Kinley	New York	23	Bombay
	Africa	Merlo	Mussowa	20	Mussowa
	India	Worcester	Sydney	2.	London
	Clan Macneil	Price	Vizagapatam	20	London
21	Fallodon Hall	Jeffels	New York	21	China
22	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	25	Bombay
	City of Dublin	Rae	London	22	Calcutta
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	24	Hodeida
	Cashmere	Soutar	Jeddah	22	Bombay
23	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast	24	Hodeida
	Matin	Archer	Newport		
	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Somali coast		
	Governolo It Men of War	Costanato	Magadiscoe		
24	Bundesrath	Asthuassen	Hamburg	24	Zanzibar

Aden, April 24.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd April, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	April 23. Rs.	April 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,58,282	52,52,067
Do. do. at Branches	54,07,781	61,27,667
Other Deposits	2,95,87,778	2,99,16,859
Post Bills	1,521	1,521
Credits, undrawn	12,71,390	15,68,339
Rs.	5,82,59,752	5,96,66,453
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,04,67,910	1,03,82,979
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,70,115	77,20,293
Loans do. do. do.	1,71,74,98	1,66,32,138
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,95,243	72,13,578
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	30,018	31,096
Bullion	19,303	......
Balances with other Banks	1,88,022	79,592
Cash	1,19,75,312	1,34,69,646
Rs.	5,82,59,752	5,96,66,453

CAPTAIN H. P. P. DEASY, late of the 16th Lancers has joined the small band of Central Asian explorers Leaving Leh last autumn he reached the Tagdumbash Pamir towards the end of October, and stayed there for about a month. He then started to follow the Yarkand River from the western part of Raskam to the town of Yarkand itself, but found this an impossible task. Even at the beginning of December the river was too deep to ford, and the current was too rapid for ice to form across it. The few marches he made north from Raskam served to show that the existing maps of that part of Chinese Turkistan are very inaccurate. Captain Deasy spent December in taking angles from various peaks, his work often being at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The bitterly cold winds, with a temperature falling below zero, told on several of his party, pneumonia and dysentery breaking out, and he had eventually to hurry back to the plains. After recruiting for a fortnight at Yarkand he started again for the hills, but the physical difficulties which presented themselves in February, were so great that he could not reach the places he was in search of. The net result of his month's work is to prove that the course of the Yarkand River, as shown in the latest map of the Pamirs, published in 1896, is wrongly marked for many miles. Captain Deasy left Yarkand at the end of March to explore the ruins of Takla Makan. His overland journey to China has been postponed for a year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd Bombay and Poona.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW CAPS —Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REQUIRED, a competent ASSISTANT in a Millinery Business. Only Europeans need apply. Apply to Mrs. BALL, ROBES ET MODOS, Kasaulie.

DRESSMAKER.—WNATED, for a first-class Business, a thoroughly efficient DRESSMAKER. Hills in the summer. Apply with references and salary required to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

WANTED, on six months' protation, a Native AUDITOR, conversant with the Hindi System of Accounts, age 35 to 45. State caste, present occupation, forward certificates, nett pay with allowances rising to Rs, 150, according to qualifications. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Baper.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee, including breakages, another advanage. Charges moderate. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L." care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET "NESBIT HALL," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, with Stables and Servants' Quarters. The house can be rented separately in two parts if required. Rent Rs. 150, inclusive of Taxes. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Commodious well Furnished Bungalow to let for six months, cheap, Walkeshwar road.—Address "N." care of this office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck a. No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdock & Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be decieved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
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BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormons power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below :—

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SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

REUTER's latest news for this column was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,36,215
" " Branches......	Inc.	"	10,19,886
Other "	Inc.	"	3,29,081
Government Securities	Dec.	"	84,931
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	5,41,960
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	4,18,335
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,09,430
Cash......	Inc.	"	14,93,734

With the slight lessening of tension in the Money market noticeable last week, the increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed by to-day's Return, is not as great as in the previous week, being some 15 lakhs, at 134 1-2 lakhs as against 28 lakhs, at 119 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 1-2 lakhs; a decrease of 5 1-2 lakhs in Loans, and of 1 lakh in Balances with other Banks. Public Deposits at the Branches were 10 lakhs more; Private Deposits, 3 1-4 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and purchased 4 lakhs.

COTTON.—A small business has transpired to-day in this staple, in a quiet market. Exporters bought 550 bales, and the mills 575 bales; total, 1,125 bales. Prices are generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	15,217	bales.
Wheat	48,186	cwts.
Linseed	9,525	"
Rapeseed	13,757	"
Gingellyseed	1,928	"
Poppyseed	828	"
Castorseed	3,485	"
Rice	5,757	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm. A steamer has been chartered at 27s. 6d. per ton for May, and another at 26s. 3d. for June.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills not coming out in any quantity, 1s. 4 1-8d. became available before long, and a moderate amount was reported thereat, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand... 1s. 3 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 29-32d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs 3 ms' sight ......1·70 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have advanced 1-16 per cent. to-day, to 94 3-4 for Money, and 95 5-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a steady market; Threes are unchanged at 87.

SHARES are quite neglected. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, at Rs. 1,260 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The Manchester market was steady,

Good Bhownuggur	3d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
Bar Silver	26 5-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......	114
3½ per cent. Government Securities...	62 13-16

£375,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 39,

The steamer Rewa left London last evening.

The steamer Manora left Naples this evening.

The steamer Oriental arrived at Plymouth this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Verona left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 2.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) left here yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 11 instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay to-day, the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hong-Kong for Bombay direct on the 30th ultimo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Private telegrams to Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams can only be accepted untill further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Next Post Costa Rica leaves Panama 9 a.m. 4th inst.

Services private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.

Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are excepted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd May 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30	10	30 p.m.	16	13
Teheran	2	2	6 p.m.	..	56
Suez	2	2	25 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd May 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta......	2	12	...	1
" Karachi	0	44	...	1
" Madras	0	38	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
Gross per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,464	32,17,117	52,243	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks...	11,31,464	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week...... Rs. 67,613
Ditto to date 57,317

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	—	—	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	63,357	40,198	23,159	...	17,121	...
Goods	82,596	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,805	...
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,929	...
Total for week	1,50,642	1,20,330	30,312	...	—	...
Aggregate ...	21,15,348	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,855	...

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—April 26, at Marley Villa, Simla, the wife of Captain A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

OBBARD—April 27, at Benares, the wife of Lieutenant E N Obbard, 10th Jats, of a son.

DEATHS.

DURAND—April 26, in Purneah, Victor C Durand, aged 47.

GAMBIER—April 25, at Dera Ghazi Khan, from bronchitis, Lieutenant-Colonel C F Gambier, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

GREGORY—April 25, at No 21, Ballygunge, Kathleen Ruth, infant daughter of Walter G Gregory, aged 6 months.

WRIGHT—April 30, at the residence of R Hartwell James, Bangalore, William Wright, of Haroor Estate, Mercara, Coorg. aged 61.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1898.

THE commerce of Bombay after two years of depression is now experiencing the turn of Fortune's wheel. The existing conditions point to the present unexampled activity of the export trade being well maintained for several months to come. The bountiful harvests in the greater part of India, the brisk enquiry for Indian wheat and seeds abroad, and the state of affairs at two of the competing ports—Calcutta and Karachi—are the principal factors in leading business men to arrive at this conclusion. The Punjab is overflowing with wheat, and taking the country as a whole it is estimated that although the outturn in the Central Provinces is not particularly good, the wheat crop is nearly 30 per cent. above the normal figures—a calculation which takes into account the increased area of land under wheat cultivation. During the famine reserve stocks were largely depleted, but it is not to be supposed that a desire to replenish their reserves will make the bunniahs and dealers proof against the temptation to export all the produce they hold when prices are so high. Prices are not of course equal to those quoted during the worst months of the famine, but they are one-third higher than the normal figures. The cultivators will not receive much of the benefit accruing from the rapid rise in quotations, as most of the crops are by this time in the hands of the dealers. In their competition with Calcutta and Karachi our export firms will be greatly assisted by the fact that just at the time when the plague epidemic here is in its declining stage and a month hence will probably have nearly disappeared, a recrudesence of the disease is occurring at Karachi and an outbreak on a considerable scale seems imminent at the Bengal capital. If, as many faithful Mussalmans believe, the epidemic which broke out here in September 1896 was due to Kismet, that deity chose a peculiarly convenient time for the visitation, so far as the foreign trade of the city was concerned, for it synchronised with a widespread famine which greatly curtailed the shipments of Indian produce. Hence when many of the native merchants and dealers left Bombay to escape the epidemic, they did so with the feeling that their absence would make far less difference than in ordinary times to their material interests. The Marwaris who are rushing panic-stricken from Calcutta can have no such consoling thought, for the export trade, which is very largely in their hands, has of late been assuming unusual proportions. The result of their absence will be that a large part of the merchandise of the North-West Provinces that would otherwise fall to the share of Calcutta will be diverted to Bombay. In the same way the produce of the Punjab from which Karachi was expecting such great things this season will to a considerable extent be diverted to Bombay from the Sind port by reason of the fresh outbreak of plague there, and the consequent alarm and flight of the population. Already we are receiving wheat at the rate of 3,000 tons per diem, and it is believed that the receipts will be still larger during the present month. Seeds are coming in very briskly. The receipts of cotton are also large, and although the mills have not begun to lay in their stocks, prices are high, in sympathy with the strong feeling at Liverpool.

Labour is reaping its full share of the benefits arising from the good business that is being done, and unless the law of supply and demand is overruled in the industrial sphere by the evil reputation of Bombay as a centre of plague, we may expect a large influx of work-people into the city in the course of the present month. The tide has all ready set in. After the strike six weeks ago, the arrears of work caused thereby led to double wages being paid to cartmen and coolies, but in the course of a week or two there was a return to the normal rates of pay. But there has again been a rapid upward movement, as the high mortality and the exodus of large numbers of the working classes have reduced the labour supply below the requirements of a season so exceptionally busy. The coolies are obtaining double pay, and the cost of carting bales of cotton from the Green at Colaba to the docks has risen from the normal rate of six or eight annas to Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8. Owners of carts anxious to participate in this industrial harvest are sending them into Bombay from Salsette and the Kolaba and Poona districts, and there is quite a rush for licenses to ply for hire within the town and island of Bombay. The number of carts licensed during 1897 was 5,337, while during the four completed months of the present year the total has been no less than 5,460. Labourers are arriving from all parts of the Presidency, and readily find employment. The mills are also short of hands, some estimates putting the deficiency at 25 or 30 per cent. below norms. Increased wages have therefore been demanded, and it is said that in a few instances there has been a return to the injurious system of payment of wages daily that was in vogue at the time of last year's exodus. Complaints are frequent that the demand for labour and the high rates of pay are having a demoralising effect. While they are earning double wages many of the coolies make it a practice to work only every other week, and spend in idleness the intervening week, or even a longer period if their enhanced wages held out so long. The working classes are therefore not really any better off because of the present rush for labour. In ordinary years a large percentage of the working classes who come to Bombay for the busy season leave the city about the middle of this month, to pursue agricultural occupations in their village homes. But in view of the briskness of the labour market it is expected that the outward movement will not commence until fully a month later, when the appearance of the South-west monsoon will probably compel the floating element in our population to attend to the tillage of their fields. Exporters are now confronted with three factors calculated to reduce their profits to narrower limits than they might otherwise look for in so busy a season—scarcity of monetary accommodation, dearness of labour, and high freights. In regard to the last named hindrance to good profits it may be mentioned that the action of the British Government in buying coal for the Far East will not be without its effect in reducing the freight charges, which are now fully double what they were last year at this time. Between 40 and 50 vessels have been engaged to replenish the coal stocks at the British stations, and the export trade to Europe of Hongkong, Singapore, and the treaty ports is not of such dimensions as to ensure sending them all back with cargo. It is believed that fully twenty of the boats on their way home will come to Bombay for cargo. As it is the insufficiency of freights that is largely responsible for the rise in their cost, the appearance of a score of steamers as an addition to the ordinary services is likely to have considerable effect in favour of exporters.

THE first real engagement in the war between Spain and America appears to have been fought as we anticipated off Manilla. In the Western possessions rather than the Eastern the decisive struggle must of course take place, and the delay seems almost inexplicable. In the Eastern waters, however, every vessel is on fighting strength, and no preliminary preparations were needed. According to Reuter's brief telegrams, the American squadron, presumably headed by the Olympia under command of Commodore Gridley, appeared off Manilla at daybreak on Sunday morning and at once opened a hot cannonade on the Spanish squadron and the shore forts. Manilla is so extensively mined that it was believed to be sufficiently strong to resist any attack and destroy any hostile fleet. But the American vessels apparently kept outside the mines and contented themselves with long-distance marksmanship. Five Spanish ships are reported to have suffered, three being destroyed and two damaged, others being sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. What these were is not specified, and there may be some doubt as to them. But it appears certain that the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, the (? Reina) Maria Cristina, and Castilla have been destroyed. The first of these is a third class unprotected cruiser, built of iron and barque-rigged, 210 feet long, 32 feet beam, and a displacement of 1,152 tons. She had engines of 1,500 indicated horse power, her armament being four 4·7-inch Hontoria breach-loading guns, four 6-inch quick-firers, a machine gun, and two torpedo tubes. She was launched at Cartagena in 1887 and was under command of Commander J. de la Concha, having a complement of 173 men. The Reina Cristina, of which Captain Cadarso was in command, had just steamed to Manilla from Amoy. She was built at Ferrol in 1887, but was of more modern type than the Don Juan. Her dimensions were 280 feet by 43, and her displacement 3,090 tons. She was capable of steaming from sixteen to seventeen knots, and was armed with six 6·2-inch Hontorias, two 2·7 Hontorias, three 6-pr., two 4-pr., and six 3-pr. quick-firing guns and five torpedo tubes, her complement being 370 men. Of late, however, she had been used as a transport rather than a cruiser. The Castilla was built at Cadiz in 1881 and was of wood. She was commanded by Capt. Martin de Oliva and had a crew of three hundred men. She measured 246 ft. by 46, and had a displacement of 3,342 tons, carrying four 5·9-inch, two 4·7-inch, two 3·4 and two 2·9-inch Krupp breach-loading guns, a pair of revolving cannon, and two torpedo tubes. Of the damaged vessels the Ulloa is presumably the cruiser Don Antonia de Ulloa commanded by Capt. Robion. The Mindanao of Reuter's telegram is the steamer Isla de Mindanao, one of the fine fleet of vessels belonging to the Compania Transatlantica of Cadiz, thirteen of which are available for service as armed cruisers. She is a vessel of 4,195 tons, measuring 376 feet by 42, and is capable of steaming something over thirteen knots. The Don Antonio is a sister ship to the Don Juan, and was built at Carracca in 1887. The Spaniards admit they had the worse of the engagement. At all events, the Americans lost no ships. They steamed away, but not unhurt, or we imagine they would have continued the cannonade. For although Spain may have lost three cruisers they have still afloat the gunboats Argos, Elcano, General Alavo, General Leso, Marques del Duero, and Velasco, and the cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, besides the Don Antonio, which may be easily repaired, to say nothing of three well-armed troopships.

AN interesting experiment in the regulation of the liquor traffic has just been concluded in Norway which should serve as a wholesome lesson to well-meaning Temperance advocates in all parts of the civilised word. For some time past in Norway what is called the Gothenburg system has been in vogue. This abolished the sale of spirits by private individuals except those who held Royal licences granted for life, now mostly extinct, and entrusted the sale to a company or "samlag" which was granted a monopoly in each town. The number of establishments where spirits could be had by the glass was enormously reduced in the towns. In the city of Bergen, for example, with a population of nearly 60,000, there are but five such shops. The sale of spirits was entirely prohibited in the country, and only in the towns where one of these companies existed could spirits be purchased. Not contented with these results the Temperance people wanted more. They discovered that the companies had too much money, and insisted as a redistribution of the proceeds of their trade. By a law passed last year a measure of partial disendowment was carried out, and the Government after paying the statutory five per cent. to the company had available for distribution enough money to grant substantial aid to the Bergen Museum, boys' Home, Public Library, and various Temperance Societies. This at all events should have sufficed. But nothing short of total prohibition would satisfy the Temperance reformers. In the Act passed by the Storthing for appropriation of a large part of the profits of the samlags, they succeeded in inserting a section which gave legal authority to their views. By this section it was enacted that a general vote should be taken in all towns in Norway where a samlag existed to determine whether such an association should exist at all, its suppression, of course, meaning the discontinuance of all retail sale of spirits. The polls closed houses inumerable. Though the samlags were tied down and restricted and their operations so hampered that many ceased to exist, it seems that the result of these extreme measures has been most unfortunate. The sale of brandy and whisky, etc., has been stopped, but a great impetus has been given to the sale of wine and beer, and, above all, to a decoction called Laddevin, a kind of cheap port wine, full of spirit, which is "made in Germany," and which seems to make those who partake of it drunk in even a shorter time than spirits. One great evil seems to be the way in which this stuff, by its great sweetness, commends itself to the young. Had the Temperance people only practised a little of the moderation, which many of them profess to admit, such unfortunate results could never have been reported. They are distressing to a degree.

IN the month of March the Health Department succeeded in destroying the not inconsiderable number of 3,638 rats in the city of Bombay. By so much the most dangerously effective agency for the diffusion of the germs of plague has been diminished. The diminution would have been more considerable were it not for the perverse intelligence of the rodents which puts them on their guard against traps and seductive dainties and makes them self-denying and cautious. Still a great deal has been done, and is being very steadily done by the Department to reduce, if not to eliminate, a very serious danger to the public security. Mr. Snow in his report on the plague very truly stated that where rats exist to carry the germs from street to street and distant districts it is vain to expect disinfection, the isolation of the sick, and the like, to rid a large and populous city of the plague. In Calcutta the evidence seems conclusive that the present outbreak is attributable to rats that were found dead in large numbers in the public market and in several large godowns used for the Bombay coasting trade. The local authorities very sensibly proceeded at once to extirpate the rats in the affected quarters. If it were possible to destroy all the rats in Calcutta the chances of stamping out the disease would be very largely increased. It seems strange that in Bombay the Plague Committee paid no attention whatever to this most necessary precaution. For that body the rat was a negligeable quantity, while all the time it rendered nugatory measures on which unaccounted lakhs were being lavished to very little purpose. Dr. Nield Cook in his note on the precautions to be taken in Calcutta deprecates the use of certain means resorted to in Bombay, and suggests instead the use of traps made to secure fifty or other considerable number of rodents at once. He will find as was found in Bombay, that the prisoners will be let loose and the cages destroyed by well-meaning people who think it a crime to resort to such methods even to save thousands of people from a disease so deadly as plague. If reliance be placed on such means the result will be disappointment. It is noticeable that when a district has become infected to any considerable extent and the rat mortality has been large, all rats disappear from it. None are to be seen for months in places or localities where they swarmed when the disease first appeared. That was the case in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill. Quite recently, however, rats re-appeared in parts of these hills, and almost simultaneously servants, living in the compounds where the unwelcome visitants were observed, were attacked with a bad type of plague, and died in a few hours.

IT has struck an American poetess who is distressed by the fact that comparatively few people have time to familiarise themselves with the long poems of Longfellow, Tennyson, and their contemporaries, that it would be well to pack their gems into smaller parcels so that the average brain could be enriched by the choicest thoughts and not be cumbered by the rest. The method is simple to a degree, but as effective as an American automatic labour-saving machine. "We are seven" can be condensed like a tabloid.

> She said "Sir, we are seven"—
> A cottage girl we met.
> "The rest they stop in Heaven."
> She said "Sir, we are seven,
> And I am 'most eleven,
> And I am mama's pet."
> She said "A cottage girl I met."

Incomparably richer is Liebig's extract of the Charge of the Light Brigade.

> The six hundred rode out to the valley of death
> And first went their chargers and short was their breath.
> At a blunder
> They wonder
> But ride on like thunder
> And, as the poet saith,
> Rode the six hundred.
> In to the cannon rode Captain Shannon
> And Patrick Gannon,
> And fine ninety-eight brave souls beside 'em;
> But when they rode back,
> Alas and Alack!
> Honour was theirs, but woe betide 'em.
> Many were dead,
> As the poet said.
> 'Came back all' that was left—
> Left of six hundred.
> Ne'er will their glory fail
> Ne'er will the story vanish
> Till from school books they banish
> The Charge of the Light Brigade.

This gifted populariser of our poets is known in the wild west as Miss Ruyter Little More, and the volume in which she has embalmed the verve of the different poets is modestly entitled "Condensed Verse."

A "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued last evening publishes a notification to the effect that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., to be Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee from the date of departure of Sir James Campbell, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 22nd April, left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday night, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Friday.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 11-15 a.m. (Railway time), on Friday, the 6th instant, and will take up his residence at the Secretariat and will leave for Poona by the train leaving Victoria Terminus station at 2-30 p.m. (Railway time), on Sunday, the 8th idem. The arrival and departure of his Excellency will be private.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MANILLA.

THREE SPANISH CRUISERS DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Telegraphic advices received in Madrid state that the American squadron appeared in Manilla Bay on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, and at once opened a hot cannonade against the Spanish squadron and the shore forts.

The Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and another vessel burned.

The American squadron retired also badly damaged.

The engagement was afterwards renewed, when the Americans again suffered considerable loss, and the Spanish warships Mindanao and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

The Spaniards admit that their losses were numerous.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS.

Later official despatches received at Madrid from Manilla indicate the complete defeat of the Spanish fleet.

The Maria (? Reina) Cristina, the Don Juan de Austria, and the Castillo have all been destroyed, and the other ships retired, some of them being sunk by the Spaniards to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands.

It is to be presumed that no American ships have been destroyed as the Spanish despatches are silent on this point.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN SHIPS FROM RIO.

The United States warships Oregon and Marietta have arrived at Rio and sail northward to-morrow, accompanied by the Brazilian warship Nictheroy, which has been purchased by America from the Brazilian Government.

EXCITEMENT AT MADRID.

Madrid is greatly excited at the news of the Spanish defeat in the Philippines, and the people are openly lamenting the state of unpreparedness at Manilla which led to the defeat.

The Mounted Civic Guards are preserving order in the streets.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. P. H. Calderon, the Artist and Royal Academician.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the outward English mails of the 22nd April, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., last night.

SIGNS OF EARLY MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY. 2.

Reports from Chamba which have reached the Meteorological Department state that practically there is no accumulation of snow up to ten thousand feet elevation, and on the passes the snow depth is unusually small. The Pach Pass, 14,300 feet high, was open a month earlier than usual. The winter also in Chamba has been the mildest for the last twenty-six years.

All this points strongly to the early setting in of the monsoon this year.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE AKA KHEL FINE PAID.

The Aka Khel have paid up the remainder of the rifles and rupees due from them, and the release of thoir hostages at Attock has therefore been ordered.

The heat in the hospital tent at Jamrud on Saturday was 103 degrees.

The missing breech-loaders belonging to the Khyber Rifles continue being brought in slowly. Sixty-three are still outstanding, of which thirty were carried off by actual deserters and the remainder captured when Lundikotal fell.

THE BUND INCIDENT.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, MAY 2.

The case against Parker for the alleged throwing of a native woman down from the bund was resumed, to-day, by the Cantonment Magistrate, who took the statement of the complainant at the Sassoon Hospital, as she was unable to come to the court.

The complainant said : My age is fourteen. Tookia brought a carriage, and accused and myself went to the bund. When I wanted to go home from the bund accused caught hold of me by the waist and stopped me. I cried out, when accused lifted me twice, and finally threw me clear over the wall. I became senseless. After my recovery I tried to get up, but my right leg began to shake. I then cried out loudly, but no one came to my assistance. About 5 o'clock in the morning, some fishermen came, and went and told the malee, who brought the police. A soldier came and lifted me, and put me into a carriage and sent me to the Sassoon Hospital. In consequence of my being thrown over my leg was broken, and I had to be amputated. I am still confined to my bed.

In cross-examination, she said she never saw accused before. He carried no liquor, but accused was smelling of it at the time. Witness was not drunk. She did not put her hand in his pocket.

When your statement was taken you were not in your proper senses ? She replied : Not a soul spoke to me. Accused did not push me, but lifted me and threw me over. There was no chain to the corner from where he threw me.

Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon, was then asked by the court to examine her. He was also asked whether he considered the woman in a sound state of mind. He replied in the affirmative, and said complainant would be fit to be discharged from the hospital a week hence.

The Court then continued the further hearing, when accused was examined, and his statement was read out. It was as follows :—My name is Charles Parker. I am an European inhabitant of Bombay. I arrived in Poona on Sunday previous to the occurrence, and stayed at Collett's Hotel. I knew the woman ten months ago, but not by her name. She visited me four or five times during that time. On my arrival in Poona she came back. It was outside the station. I drove her in an open phaeton to the bund. We went down the flight of steps. The place was dark. I gave her a slight push, and she went over the wall. I did not know we were so close at the edge. I was scared, as I looked over and saw the water rushing past. I did not go to the carriage back, but walked down to the hotel. I was not seen by the gharriwalla.

Here accused was asked if this statement, which he had made before the City Magistrate, was correct. He replied that he wished to add that an altercation took place over some liquor money. The woman tried to feel his pocket, and he pushed her hand and she fell over. Accused further said his proper name was Alfred Charles Parker, though he signed the statement as Charles Parker. He was drunk at the time the occurrence happened.

The case is adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE BHISTEES STILL ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Since the announcement made in the Bengal Council, on Saturday, the police have been removed from duty, and it is a significant fact that with the exception of two cases from the Southern section of the town, no other reports have been received. One of these cases, that of an Eurasian, has since proved fatal.

The bhistees are still on strike ; in fact, most of them have fled from Calcutta, and the utmost inconvenience has been experienced by those residing in houses to which water-pipes have not been laid on. This inconvenience is especially felt in the suburbs, where the rush to the street hydrants is so keen, that servants of certain households can get no water for drinking and culinary purposes, to say nothing of bathing, before the supply is closed.

INOCULATION.

To-day, numbers of persons, both European and Native, very inoculated by Professor Haffkine's process, most of the inoculations being performed by the Health Officer himself.

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

The panic seems to be subsiding, for although many natives are still leaving, there is nothing like the rush that there was on Friday and Saturday.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

THE "Burra Lat Saheb" is here and the guns which announced his arrival this morning also heralded the fact that the season has passed its initial stages and that we may now expect something more lively than the tennis parties with which we have beguiled our leisure moments during the last month. Up to the present there have been, of course, only non-official functions, but the ponies and rickshaws outside the Simla A.-D.-C. quarters in the Town Hall portend good things to come in that direction, and I hear of more than one dance for which invitations are issuing. The station is fairly full, and will be fuller yet next month, when the races come off, dispite the dusty Mall and the plague scare. The grave news from Calcutta in this connection is of course the subject of very general conversation, but as yet there is no reason to fear that Simla is in any particular danger, and the man who found a dead rat in the gutter and ran off with it to the Municipal Office was somewhat squashed when medical opinion had been solemnly called in and it transpired that the creature had been drowned. The incident is nevertheless instructive as showing the nervousness that prevails, the fact being generally realised that nothing short of burning down the bazaar would be likely to be effective in stopping the disease if it once got in.

It is not surprising under these circumstances that the Municipality is being warmly supported in the efforts it is making to enforce precautions of all kinds. I understand that an Indian Medical Service doctor has been nominated, though not yet appointed, to take Simla systematically in hand, while a committee deputed by the Punjab Government is to report upon the opening up of more building sites to relieve overcrowding. In the station itself a new road between the United Service Club and Barnes Court, and higher up the hill than the mall is likely to be recommended, and there is some probability of its being extended to rejoin the main thoroughfare behind the church. A more important extension may be in the direction of Mashobra, which is becoming every year more popular. Amongst others who already have houses there are the Viceroy, Sir Edwin Collen, General Wace, and Herr von Walthausen. But the distance is so great that hardly anyone is able to dispense at present with a Simla house as well, and the tendency is rather to build upon Summer Hill, at the other end of the station, where there is still a good deal of room and where one escapes the dust while remaining within easy reach of the principal offices.

The railway project, it seems, is to be put upon the London market about next August, and, whether any Government guarantee goes with it or not, there does not seem likely to be any difficulty in raising the portion of the capital not already applied for locally. The new water-supply and the railway, therefore, should be accomplished facts within twelve months of each other, and it is difficult to say which of the two will tend more to the development of the place.

An important change has taken place this week in the officering of the Secretariat, due to the return of Mr. Ibbetson from leave and his resuming charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department from Mr. Fuller, who reverts, health permitting, to the Central Provinces. Captain Cardew, who has for some months acted as Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, also leaves Simla this week, his place being filled by reversions in the department due to Colonel Barrow's return from the frontier. With these exceptions and that of Colonel Money, who has been appointed to command the Bangalore district during General McLeod's absence from next July, there are no noticiable alterations in the personnel this week to chronicle.

Mr. Lincoln, whose comic sketches amused the Calcutta public so successfully last cold weather, is here, and from the number of people who seem to be going to his entertainment to-night should be doing better than professionals usually fare in Simla, for once the real rush of the season has commenced there are so many other things going on that it is difficult to get people out of their houses on an off night. We have not arrived at that point, however, yet, and their is still energy left for anything that is likely to be really worth going to.

Influenza is still going about the station, but the type seems to be considerably milder than last cold season in the plains, and, despite the continued shortness of water, the typhoid scare has disappeared for the time being, though we are pretty certain to hear of it again, unless we get thunder showers before long, for the Mall is deeper each day in dust, and the experience of past years shows that a continuance of this state of things in Simla is always favourable to the disease.

An experiment is going on here which is of interest to a wider public even than the army for whose benefit it is being tried. I refer to the testing of the Millerain tents which may be seen set up in the compound of Army Head Quarters. The tents themselves are very much like ordinary tents, though the particular ones now being tested are khaki-coloured and the thermometers inside stand low as compared with similarly placed instruments in the regulation pattern that is set up alongside for comparison. The extraordinary thing about these tents, however, is that it is impossible to wet them. I do not mean to say that they are waterproof, for this is not the case, in any sense ; indeed, the cloth of which they are made appears to be as porous and as capable of having either air or water forced through its substance as the ordinary drill from which it is superficially indistinguishable. It possesses the extradinary property, however, hitherto only familiar to the duck's back, of never getting wet, however much it may be soused or drenched or steeped in moisture. One is shown samples of all makes and kinds of cloth through which tobacco smoke can be blown freely, and in which the closest examination fails to discover anything different from ordinary material, yet which comes out of water as dry as it goes in. One may gather it in the shape of a bag and fill it with water which runs easily through the substance of the material, yet a single shake removes every drop, and the cloth feels as dry to the touch as before. The idea is to utilise it for tents and army clothing, and it is accordingly being submitted to the most exhaustive official tests to make sure that no hidden objection lurks in the process. For it is difficult to believe that the wet clothes, wet tents, and wet bedding, with which we are all so unpleasantly familiar in connection with camp life in this country in the rains, can be obviated by the touch, as it were, of a magician's wand : yet this is very much what the inventor claims, and so far as superficial examination shows, is what he has attained.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE football season is rapidly coming to an end. Sheffield United, by their victory over Bolton Wanderers on Good Friday, and by the kindly help of Bury, who unexpectedly beat Sunderland at Gigg Lane, are now assured of the League championship ; Yorkshire has disposed of Lancashire in the Northern Union Cup, and there only remain the final of this competition, which has, of course, lost its interest for Lancashire footballers, and the much more important event the final of the English Cup, to be decided next Saturday at the Crystal Palace. The few remaining games among the clubs at the bottom of the League table are still full of interest, for there are four clubs in danger of being involved in the test matches. The struggle is of rather more interest to Burnley and Newcastle United than the general football public, for the reason that there is a pretty well founded suspicion as to the honesty of these concluding games. It is not forgotten how West Bromwich Albion were allowed to score the six goals necessary to save them, and it is quite easy to understand the scepticism that exists with regard to Everton's games with Stoke. The clubs themselves will probably resent any suggestion as to their not trying, but it is still open to the follower of the game to draw his own deductions from results. Fortunately for every one interested in the game the weather, as far as the holidays have gone, has been highly favourable. Good Friday was almost summer-like in its warmth, and rather more suited to spectators than to players. It was, in any case, an excellent friend to the club treasurer. The crowds were large everywhere ; in several instances enormous.

In Manchester the principal attraction was the final of the Manchester and District Cup, played at Fallowfield. Although the ground had not been selected until a week or less beforehand, and although there was a lamentable lack of business-like arrangements in connection with the match, there was a gathering of at least 20,000. Apparently the anticipation was that something like 5,000 would be present, for there was a mere handful of policemen, and the wires surrounding the ground were trampled down directly, whilst a couple of thousand or so saved the gatekeepers the trouble of taking their money by scrambling over the boards. The result, of course, was that a good many of those who paid to go in saw very little of the game. This was, perhaps, not of much consequence, for after half-time it was a very one-sided affair. Up to the interval Stockport County pretty well held their own, and were only a point in arrear. In the second half they went to pieces, however, and Manchester City ran out easy winners by four goals to nothing.

At Everton, where even ordinary fixtures draw large crowds, there was a gathering on Good Friday on the occasion of the match with Derby County—"the club which Everton should have beaten at Wolverhampton in the semi-final tie of the Association Cup competition on the 19th ult.," as a local journal observes—of 25,000 whilst there were 20,000 to cheer the new league champions at Bolton, and other large musters at Bury, Preston, and Blackburn.

The inter-League game at Aston was rather disappointing after the brilliant victory of the English team at Glasgow. Bloomer's absence perhaps contributed to the defeat of the English team by two goals to one, but the play generally showed a considerable falling off from that seen in the international match. Foulkes played a very good game in goal, and Needham also added to his reputation, but with these exceptions the play of the Englishmen was indifferent. The Scotch team had a striking advantage in combination, and it is not unlikely that the lesson will be taken to heart when next season's international comes to be settled. There were no fewer than seven members of Glasgow Rangers in the team. The attendance at the match seems to have rather disappointed the local managers. It fell far below expectations, "not more than 20,000 being present."

In the second divison Burnley strengthened their position on Friday by a victory over Lincoln, but, like their nearest attendants at the head of the table, Newcastle United, they had to be content on Saturday with a draw against Gainsborough Trinity. This concludes Burnley's League engagements, and leaves the Lancashire club with forty-eight points and the creditable record of having won twenty games, lost two, and drawn eight. Newcastle United just had it in their power by a victory at Leicester to score an equal number of points to Burnley. They would in any event have been second owing to Burnley's superior goal average, but it was highly meritorious, after losing five games, to draw practically level with the leaders. As it is, they have scored an equal number of wins, and with two matches in hand should finish up with an advantage in this respect. Whatever happens, they are quite clear of Manchester City and Newton Heath, who are immediately below them in the table. The City, on an equal number of games played, are seven points behind, and can only reach a total of forty, against the United's possible forty-seven. Newton Heath are a point only below their local rivals, and on present form seem likely to end the season quite as well. The City after their efforts in the Cup tie were only able to draw against Burton Swifts, but with the advantage of playing on their own ground Newton Heath triumphed over Small Heath by three to one. Loughborough who seem assured of the bottom rung in the ladder, had the small consolation of scoring a couple of points at the expense of Grimsby, but Darwen, who are a point above them only, were defeated at Woolwich by three goals to one.

In Rugby circles interest was concentrated in the semi-final ties of the Northern Union Cup at Oldham and Halifax. As was expected, there were large attendances at each match, estimated, singular to say, at exactly the same number—15,000. What the receipts were will probably never be known. For certain reasons pretty generally known the Northern Union and its clubs prefer to keep their financial matters to themselves. It is safe to assume, however, that the sums to be shared by the four competing clubs and the Union will be fairly substantial. Each "gate" is split into three portions, the clubs taking a third each and the Union the remaining one. The takings at the final tie, which takes place at Leeds, all go to the Union, so that it is not likely to finish the season in financial embarrassment.

Under Rugby Union rules football matches were won on Saturday by Cardiff against the Barbarians, Plymouth against Coventry, Gloucester against Llwynypia, Exeter against Bath, Rockcliffe against Newport, Aberavon against Devonport Albion, and Neath against Morriston.—Under Association rules a match between the English and Scottish Leagues at Birmingham was won by the Scottish League by two goals to one. In the first division of the League competition matches were won by Stoke against Everton, Notts Forest against Bury, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Bolton Wanderers, Notts County against Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday against West Bromwich Albion, and Preston North End against Derby County. Under Association rules, a football match between the Corinthians and Bolton Wanderers, played on Monday at the Crystal Palace, resulted in a tie of three goals each.—In the first division of the League competition matches were won by Sheffield United against West Bromwich Albion, Derby County against Notts Forest, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Aston Villa, Everton against Sunderland, and Liverpool against Sheffield Wednesday. Under Association rules, a football match in the first division of the League competition was won on Tuesday by Derby County against Liverpool. Matches were also won by the Corinthians against Bristol City, Aston Villa against Norfolk, and Middlesbrough against the Casuals. The positions in the League competion are now as follows :—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United ..	30	17	8	5	56	31	42
Sunderland.........	29	15	5	9	39	30	35
Everton	30	13	9	8	48	39	35
Sheffield Wednesday	29	15	3	11	51	37	33
Wolverhampton Wanderers	29	13	7	9	52	41	33
West Bromwich Albion	30	11	10	9	41	45	32
Aston Villa...........	28	13	5	10	57	46	31
Notts Forest	28	11	9	8	47	43	31
Liverpool............	28	10	6	12	43	42	26
Bolton Wanderers	29	11	4	14	27	39	26
Derby County	29	10	6	13	54	60	26
Preston North End	30	8	8	14	35	43	24
Notts County........	30	8	8	14	36	46	24
Stoke................	30	8	8	14	35	55	24
Blackburn Rovers	28	6	10	12	37	52	22
Bury	29	7	8	14	38	51	22

The third annual Rugby football match between teams representing Edinburgh and Paris took place in Paris on Monday and resulted in the victory of the Scotsmen by 24 points to 11.

A writer on golf has lately remarked that the "question of partners is an important one, as, on the one hand, the seasonable encouragement of an experienced player may do much to improve a less fortunate competitor, while a loquacious braggart may be a trial to the spirit sufficient to unnerve the most callous." Decidedly there is something in this. Existing authorities are too hopelessly old-fashioned to take the matter up, but it might be well for the coming golf union to consider whether, for medal play, there should not be a scheme of secondary handicaps, to be determined by the characters and manners of our partners. Thus a man of average form and moderate bearing would be a scratch companion, and we should neither give nor receive when playing a round with him ; but a really inspiriting comrade, of a well-directed geniality, would be paid for at the rate of plus two or three. On the other hand, men of hasty and uncertain temper, over-careful putters, inveterate anecdotists, and persons of a dejected visage should bring to their yoke fellows a more or less substantial assistance. Some such arrangement seems only fair to golfers who are mentally afflicted or morally debased, but with whom, on some reasonable adjustment in our favour of their disadvantages, we should be prepared to play an occasional round. Of course it must be understood that this suggestion refers only to medal play. In a match each player has surely the right to a discreet use of his idiosyncrasy.

To some it may seem that one partner is very like another, and that if he marks the card correctly and does not actually speak "on the stroke" there is little to be desired. Even the casual student of humanity knows better. Take the simple matter of addressing the ball. One seems to say, "I am settled, and bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat," and his failure, especially his repeated failures, shake our confidence in effort. Another appears to say with Mr. Wemmick, "Here's a ball. Let's hit it," and he positively does hit without seeming to take any pains. It is not necessary here to discuss such subjects as animal magnetism or the co-ordination of emotions, but it is easy to see that these divergent manners and dispositions must react upon sensitive partners. It might be possible for a tactful secretary to arrange couples according to temperaments, but it would be a delicate task, and there would always be a few oddities left over. Then, too, there should be a kind of sliding scale in the handicaps, because many golfers are much more offensive to some persons than to others. The subject bristles with difficulties, but if attacked in the right spirit by a new and vigorous organisation there might be some hope of a fruitful result. The Ladies' Golf Union, which shows an honourable inclination to deal with difficult questions, might find a satisfactory solution of this one.

The members of the North Wales Club are to be congratulated on the great improvement made in their course at Llandudno by the recent extension and alterations. The new ground taken in is situated to the left of the line to the old fourth hole. The turf is much thicker than that on the other part of the course, the soil being less sandy in its nature. But it is "grassed to a fine top," and will improve rapidly under rolling and the trampling of feet. There are only two putting greens on the new ground, but the rearrangegement effects all the holes between the first and the tenth. The second hole is about the same length as before, but the green is now to the right of the wire fence. The third hole is now the longest on the course, being over five hundred yards. The green is in the Punch Bowl at the foot of the hill, about two hundred yards beyond the old third green. After this one strikes out to the south-east into the new country. The fourth hole is a good one, of the drive and iron sort. There is a "cop" in front of the tee, and the green is guarded by a ditch.

When a biopclebearing is dirty it is a well-known expedient to flush it with paraffin oil, which has a penetrating end cleansing effect. The oil, however, dries up and leaves the cleaned bearing exposed to the air, and so apt to rust. The paraffin itself is harmless; it does not corrode or spoil the bearings, but after it has been used good lubricating oil should be injected to keep the cleaned steel in a protected state. Protection is the most important factor in easy running. If bearings could be kept scrupulously and absolutely clean the friction in them is so minute that lubrication would be unnecessary, but these conditions of absolute cleanliness are unobtainable on a bicycle, and so oil is needed to protect the bearings from dirt as well as to minimise the evil effect of such dirt as does intrude.

Complaints have from time to time reached me of the apparent lack of rule governing the actions of persons who lead horses on the public roads. It is a very common experience to meet a led horse proceeding along what for most purposes has come to be regarded as the wrong side of the way. I am not going to maintain that a man walking with a horse in his charge is free to do as he likes under all circumstances, but a little consideration will show that the ordinary rules are not always binding upon him. It is necessary to look at the matter from the horse-owner's point of view as well as from the cyclist's. In the use of the roads compromise is always necessary. Most persons are familiar with the rule that a led horse should be passed, whether in meeting or overtaking, on the side of the person leading. The rule, I admit, is commonly disregarded, but that is perhaps because the reason for it is not generally understood. The reason, of course, is that a sensitive horse may be startled by your passage ; and if he should be, he is not unlikely to shy away from the thing that frightens him, to the danger of the man in charge. The latter is not bound to put himself in jeopardy for the pleasure of all and sundry who may encounter him upon the road. He is entitled to suit his own convenience in all reasonable ways. It is tiring to lead the animal constantly by one hand, and he would have to do this if he always kept the horse on its proper side. Nor is it reasonable under all circumstances to require him to walk in the roadway. He may find better footing on the path, if there should be one, and prefer to lead the horse in the gutter. This, however, he must always do at his own risk. Circumstances, in short, must govern his conduct rather than aay rigid rule. for it would be next to impossible to make a set of rules that would always meet his case, What we have a right to ask is that persons in charge of led horses shall act with reasonable consideration for others, and shall, as far as may be, so behave as to increase the difficulties of road traffic, no more than is under the circumstances inevitable.

TURF RESULTS.

Kempton Park Easter Meeting.

The Queen's Prize of 1,000 sovs. ; the second received 50 sovs. ; winners extra. One mile.

Mr. L. Rothschild's b c Jaquemart, by Martagon—Fair Lady, 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. (T. Loates) ... 1
Prince Soltikoff's b m Sati, 6 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (Toon) 2
Mr. H. Bottomley's b c Northern Farmer, 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (Finlay) 3

Manchester Easter Meeting.

The Lancashire Handicap steeplechase of 2,000 sovs. (1,750 sovs. to the winner, 150 to the second, and 100 to the third). Three miles and a half.

Mr. C. J. Cunningham's b h Keelson, by Panzerschiff—Red Shoes, 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. (A. Nightingall) 1
Mr. M. Firth's ch g Donner, 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) (Mr. W. Cullen) 2
Capt. A. E. Whitaker's Barcalwhey, aged, 10st. 6lb. (R. Chaloner) 3

The Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race of 1,000 sovs. ; the second received 100 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. Reginald Ward's b h Regret, by Sheen—Farewell, 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. (A. Nightingall) 1
Mr. R. C. Dawson's b m Irish Girl, 5 yrs, 11st. 8lb. (Gourley) 2
Miss A. O'Connor's br m Turkish Bath, 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. (Nolan) 3

Alexandra Park April Meeting.

The Metropolitan Handicap of 1,000 sovs. ; the second received 70 sovs., and the third 30 out of the race. One mile and a furlong.

Prince Soltykoff's b c South Australian, by Sheen—Beltana, 5 yrs, 7st. 6lb. (N. Robinson) 1
Mr. D. Seymour's ch f Lady Fisher, 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. (H. Jones) 2
Mr. E. J. Rose's b c Brechin, 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (O. Madden) 3

The Prince of Wales has presented a silver cup to the Union des Yachtsmen de Cannes, to be called the Albert Edward Cup, and to be competed for next year by French-built yachts of from two to 20 tons.

The University Racquets Matches began on the 6th, when Oxford gained an easy victory in the doubles by four games to one. On the 7th Mr. Foster, Oxford, won the singles, beating Mr. Garnett, Cambridge, by three games to one.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a statement by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that "at last and for the first time in the great battle with the plague in India, inoculation is the policy of hope," it seems to have been forgotten by his Honour that since last year the utmost endeavour has been made by the Municipality and a large number of the citizens of Bombay, both European and native, to encourage inoculation.

Not only were 53 inoculation stations opened, but travelling inoculators (two of whom were ladies) were sent round from house-to-house, and are still at work. In regard to the cases of plague seen by Dr. Simpson in Calcutta in 1896, I have already expressed an opinion in my report on plague that Dr. Simpson was absolutely right, and that the cases in question were true plague. Justice was not done to Dr. Simpson in this connection. I have not the least doubt that plague has been occurring sporadically in Calcutta since 1896, or probably even previous to that, and that possibly it is endemic in Bengal.

In regard to the measures that are now to be taken against plague in Calcutta, I may say that they are practically the same as the measures that were carried out in Bombay in 1896, except that inoculation will be used, and let us hope, on a larger scale. Rule 17 of the instructions issued by me in September, 1896, for the treatment of cases of plague was as follows :—"Whenever the medical officer of a ward is satisfied that the isolation or proper treatment of a patient suffering from bubonic fever is not practicable in the house where the patient is, the medical officer is to forthwith call on the ward inspector to make arrangemens for the removal of the patient to the hospital appointed for that purpose at Arthur Road.'

The methods about to be used in Calcutta are practically thesame as those that were used in Bombay by the Health Department in 1896-97. The idea that cases of plague will at once be followed by an epidemic is an error which may inspire an unfounded confidence in measures that appear to have been effective and a subsequent loss of all faith in the right measures when the epidemic actually comes.

The fall in the mortality previous to the recognition of cases of plague is an ominous sign, often observed. In Karachi the same phenomenon may be studied. In the calamity threatening Calcutta, let not the people think that there is anything new in the methods about to be tried, except inoculation, and that they will certainly be successful. If they do, they will be disappointed ; and the greater the hopes excited, the deeper will be the deapir afterwards. If in the warfare against this disease, the pest could have been at once stamped out, it would not have borne in all ages the terrible designation—the Plague.—Yours, &c.

T. S. WEIR,
Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Col.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. D. PEARSON is posted to the Bengal Command.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. N. NICOLSON, Commanding Mhow District, is granted six months' leave.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILKINSON, 1st Royal Fusiliers succeeds Captain Norie as Station Staff Officer 1st Class, in the Bombay Command.

THE following officers are returning to duty from leave in India :—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Grant, R. E. Captains R. W. A. Denne, 19th Madras Infantry, and C. S. Williams, 43rd Gurkhas ; Lieutenant F. P. C. Kelly, 1st Bombay Infantry, G. H. G. Mockler, 30th Madras Infantry, M. H. Hunderson 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Surgeon-Lieutenant A. A. Gibbs, Indian Medical Service.

THE following appointments are made :—Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, 15th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff Punjab Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway on leave. 1st Bengal Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant H. B. Cheyne, 16th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Major F. G. Atkinson, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, appointed Commandant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. 15th Sikhs.—Captain G. F. Rowcroft to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hadow, appointed Commandant. 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. B. Tillard to be Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. L. Bickford to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant M. L. Hornby seconded for employment with the Uganda Regiment. 20th Bombay Infantry. 2nd-Lieutenant W. P. N. Hicks, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant B. F. R. Holbrooke, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master. Military Works Department.—On return from Field Service, Major J. A. Ferrier is posted to the head quarters of the Director-General, Military Works, Simla.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s s Arabia expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday :—

Anderson, Mr A R
Aviet, Mrs 2 children and infant
Baddeley, Lt Col W L and 2 Misses
Batter, Mr H
Blair's, Mrs
Boylette, Miss and Miss M
Boylette, Mr R and Mrs
Campbell, Col D McN
Campbell, Mr C C
Canning, Mr Gordon
Coles, Rev J Lister
Cox, Mrs A P
Craigie, Mrs
Craster, Mrs
Cruickshank, Mr W
Drew, Mr W W
Eade, Mr H M
Ehlers, Mr R W
Elsworthy, Mrs
Grant, Lt Col S
Gray, Maj H C B, Mrs and inft
Grore, Miss
Hayward's Mrs
Hossain, Dr
Keene, Mrs
Lamb, Mr R A
Lloyd, Mr
Longdon, Mr W
MacMillan, Mrs
Marten, Mr J
Maurer, Miss and infant
Michell, Mr R
Newbeld, Capt A K
Oliver, Mr N R
Oman, Mr J C
Owen, Mr F A
Pole, Mr Van Notren
Prendergast, Mr H H L
Pudamjee, Mr and Mrs
Bailly, Mr C H
Ryrie, Mr J M
Sime, Mrs
Skene, Mr W F
Speechly, Mr
Thelwall, Mr, Miss and Mr J
Tupper, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Woodburn, Lady

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co's cotton circular dated Honkong, April 15 says.—A very quiet market has been experienced during the past fortnight, and rates have there under declined S1-2 to S11-2 al round. The drought in the interior has mostly to answer for the present position of the market, but tosome extent the intervention at the present moment of the tomb worshipping days has also contributed to the quietude. Exchange has fluetuated but very little during the fortnight, and arrivals have been too moderate to lower values, and consequently these elements had had no play during the period. Though rain has fallen in some portions it has been considered rather late to materially help the first rice crop, and dealers accordingly apprehending a continuation of the scarcity of rice: have had per force to confine themselves to fulfil only the scanty orders coming from the country markets, and total sales have as a result hardly gone over 3,000 bales made up of

1,100 bales of No. 20 sold at dols 93 to dols 101
150 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, dols 86 to dols 97
325 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, dols 80 to dols 89
2,350 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, dols 75 to dols 88 and dols 94
25 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, dols 75 to dols 78
50 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, dols 74 to dols 78

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 4,500 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of 1,500 bales—at 31,000 bales consisting of

6,500 boles of No. 20	11,000 bales of No. 10
6,000 ,, ,, ,, 16	1,000 ,, ,, ,, 8
5,500 ,, ,, ,, 12	1,000 ,, ,, ,, 6

Of Japanese Spinnings about 300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have found purchasers at dols 101 to dols 102 1-2 for No. 20, and dols 96 to dols 98 for No. 16. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 138 wire and Rs. 139 post.

In Shanghai also quietness has been the prevailing feature of the market, and a decline of Teal 1 to Tael 50 has been the result. Unfavourable responses from the North of previous shipments, as also the uncertainty that prevailed for some time regarding the political situation up at the North, have had a very depressing effect on the market, and there have been almost no indents from the River Ports. Dealers have had, in consequence, to hold off in a very great measure, and only about 1,425 bales have been dealt in consisting of

1,185 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 75.50 to 79.50
135 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ,, 75.50 ,, 79
105 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 66.75 ,, 67.50

leaving unsold stocks at 22,000 bales. Japanese Spinnings have also been neglected, and only about 275 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been taken at Tls. 79 to Tls 80.25 and Tls. 76.50 respectively. Of local Spinnings Nos. 14 and 16 unpacked have been done at Tls. 72 and Tls 74.50 respectively. Exchange, as on the 7th instant, has been advised at Rs. 188 wire, and Rs. 188 1-2 post.

In Japan, in the absence of demand, there has been very little if any doing, and rates have been but nominally quoted dols 89 to dols 90 for No. 20 and dols 86 to dols 87 for No. 16.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 1.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — .. 85·2

MONDAY.—MAY 2.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 84·2
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 89·6
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 87·4

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

SERIOUS RISING IN CEBU.

GOVERNOR AND SPANISH OFFICIALS MASSACRED.

THE Philippine rebellion has spread to the island of Cebu, the centre of the hemp and sugar trade. The cable was cut and information was conveyed to Iloilo, in the island of Panay, by foreigners in sailing craft. It is stated that all the foreigners, other than Spaniards, are safe. The Governor and most of the Spanish officials are reported to have been massacred. The whole of the island is in the hands of the rebels. Three transports have left Manila for Cebu with troops. It is feared that Panay and other southern islands will also revolt. In the Tayabas Province of Luzon, the Spanish Governor has been severely wounded and his adjutant killed. In the Ilocos Province, a Captain of the Civil Guard and a priest have both been mortally wounded. In Pangasinan rioting is frequent. As the position of Manila may be considered at all times precarious, extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities for the safety of the European residents and the preservation of law and order.

CHANCES OF AMERICAN ATTACK.

The Hongkong "Daily Press" points out that, in case of war between the United States and Spain, the United States Far East squadron would make a descent upon the Philippines. This squadron is superior in fighting power to that maintained by Spain in the Philippines, and it was to be further strengthened by the battleship 'Baltimore' and revenue cruiser "Hugh McCulloch." The British steamers "Nanshan" and "Zafiro" have been purchased as storeships, and are now flying the American flag. Hongkong of course would be a neutral port in the event of war taking place, and satisfactory assurances have been given by the United States to respect that neutrality. Consequently the base from which the American squadron would have to draw its supplies would not be Hongkong. But no difficulty appears to be anticipated by the Americans. An American vessel with stores is expected very shortly at Hongkong.

WHAT IS EXPECTED.

The "China Mail" has received information that, as soon as the American men of-war appear off Manila, the priests and the mercantile community will demand the capitulation of the city. At the present moment there are 8,000 rebels lying in wait on the hills outside the city, and 3,000 of these insurgents are troops who have deserted from the Spanish army. They are well provided with arms and ammunition. On two occasions, they have entered the city under the mistaken impression that the American warships had arrived, and the mercantile community were prepared, having their doors and windows securely fastened.—*Straits Times.*

The "Manila Comercio" describes the outbreak of rebellion in Cebu, an important sugar-growing island in the Philippines, as having been long premeditated. The Governor of the island, who had only a few soldiers available, took precautions and prepared to meet the rebels in the chief town. All the Spaniards and the priests there sought refuge in the fort. On the 3rd instant a reconnoitring party met the rebels advancing in great strength, armed with swords and few revolvers. The rebels bore down the reconnoitring party and killed a few of them. They then plundered the town, but dared not attack the fort. The Governor held then at bay in the fort, and despatched steam-boats for reinforcements. A gunboat in port opened fire on the rebels in aid of the garrison. The rebels had only few firearms, and could not withstand the fire. On the 5th reinforcements came as well as several gunboats. The military then sallied out and drove the rebels out of the town. The rebels kept to street fighting and suffered heavy loss. The rebels plundered many houses and burned others. Many arrests have been made. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels. The losses of the Government forces came to several soldiers and policemen killed. Elsewhere in the islands, so it is represented, only gang robbers andd esperadoes defy the Government. General Augustin, the newly appointed Governor-General, assumed office on the 10th instant. He issued a proclamation, promising do do his best to further the welfare of the islands. In the proclamation, he assumed the Philippine people that the Home Government was considering a scheme of reforms for their benefits. General Augustin also intimated that, very shortly, decrees would be issued reorganising the system of local government there upon a permanent basis.

AN EMBASSY TO THE REBELS.

11th March :—Mr. Toledano went to the rebels. He had a better and calmer reception, though the meeting was much more disorderly. The president was sitting "a la neglige" on one side. The head of the table was occupied by a tall, nervous youth with a supercilious air. He informed Mr. Toledano that he was the Colonel of this brave force :" and that the rebel General at Alaminos had just appointed him Colonel. This title was repeatedly dinned into our envoy's ears. He asked him what the Cabo's reply was. Mr. Toledano stated that the Cabo would give up his arms the following day, when the usual fortnightly boat called, on condition that he and the soldiers should be unmolested. The Cabo was only keeping the rebels at bay by doing this. The Colonel, who was called Granada, asked if there were any other message, The envoy repled no. He conveniently avoided the subject of the prisoners. The Colonel in very childish arguments stated that Aguinaldo had always told them, and that Aguinaldo *again* had warned them to respect British property ; but that, if the soldiers did not hand in their arms, there would be an immediate attack. "Why do you feed them ? Why do you allow them to remain ?" It being useless to show them the moral reasons, the ambassador gave the practical one : "They are armed and in the majority." Disaffection seemed to reign in the Council, the Colonel appearing to be unpopular. He sent the envoy back, saying "What is the Cabo's intention, should the steamer not arrive ? that is, should she be captured ? Also, what reason has the Cabo for only allowing the butler to emerge from the house ? Tell him to allow anyone to go out who so desires ; to set the prisoners free now ; and we shall wait till to-morrow for his arms. Bring back an answer sharp. But stay ! he had better meet me half way down the road and we can discuss verbally and direct. "You" to Senor Toledano, "come." "Why, pray, cannot the Cabo speak Spanish ?" "Oh you come as a sign of surety not to harm him." Mr. Toledano thought very differently. It was evident the rebels intended to attack us that day if we did not free the prisoners ; and even then, when permission was granted to anyone to go out., they would attack the station and those who chose to take their chance and stay at their post. This was all corroborated three days after, when the chiefs surrendered. They state that the intention of the Colonel was to immediately attack the station and make us wire to the world the fall of the Spanish power in the Philippines. The Bolinao rebles unanimously refused to do so until the time required had elapsed and they would never harm the cable, and shouted "Long live Pattie," "Patie for ever." This caused an almost open quarrel with the Colonel. But this is a digression. Returning to the station, Mr. Toledano went a circuitous route to call and see how the Government Superintendent's children were faring. The Colonel escorted him personally, showing his mistrust. Returned to the station. The greatest anxiety now prevails. It is difficult to know how to act. It is certain a measure of resistance can be effered and perhaps the rebels can be beaten back for a time, but in the long run they are sure to overpower the slender garrison.

A FALSE ALARM.

Mr. Toledano goes out once more to state "the Cabo will do all that is requested next day, but not before." When close to the court-house, he noticed great commotion and apparent panic amongst the rebels. They were running in all directions, shaking their bolos. He paused, and thought the best plan was to return, but the road was now full of rebels on all sides, and to beat a retreat might have created suspicion. In reply to the Chinese butler's enquiries as to the cause, a rebel replied in some unintelligible words, in which, however. "man-of-war" was pretty plain. Our envoy considered parleying of no further use, and, in fact, wisely thought he might have been taken as a hostage, the menacing glances of the previous days coming back very vividly to his memory. He there-fore retraced his steps, anda very anxious work it was, too, the rebels eyeing him askance but evidently too pre-occupied with the news to molest him. All at the station then kept a keen look-out. ready for an attack which was very likely.

RELIEF ARRIVES.

SHARP FIGHTING.

4.30 p.m.—Now a glimpse of the small white transport "Cebu." Fifteen minutes later she entered the harbour with a defiant screech of the siren. The rebels were collecting in numbers on the hill near the cable house. The station hoist a Spanish flag and raise and lower it repeatedly. The man-of-war returns the salute and fires a shell at the rebels, with evidently little effect on account of the thick bush. She suspects that the station is in the hands of rebels and that the flag is only a ruse, and points a gun in that direction. All the soldiers were placed in a prominent part of the verandah which seemed to dispel all suspicion. Now 107 men, disembarking, jump into the water and rush up the slope leading to the station. The soldiers are very sea-sick, but never the less rush immediately to the attack. On opening one of the doors those blockaded in the station were greeted with delirious cries of "Viva Espana," "VivaInglaterra." The soldiers divide into three lots, each taking up a position commanding approach to the station. A cable officer asks the Captain to respect the women and children ; he gives the order, and emphasizes it with an oath and a threat. The rebels rush right into the bayonets, though fire was kept up constantly. They are inebriated with fanaticism, and, as was afterwards learnt, with strong native liquor. Over 150 killed in ten minutes. The remainder now retreat, and as it is dusk, the soldiers do not pursue them. They return to the station bearing one dead corporal who foolishly separated himself from his comrades and rushed into the jungle where he was surrounded and his gun wrenched from him, and he was then killed.

CAPTAIN AND CORPORAL EMBRACE.

7 p. m.—Station crammed full of soldiers; 50 on guard at a time. All clothes and furniture are in great confusion and disorder, but a welcome is given them in the best way possible. The captain in charge of the force is a very honest and straight-forward man, a little burly, but, withal, a splendid soldier. He hears from the Cabo all that has occurred, and is greatly touched with the part played by the cable staff and also with the pluck and patience of the men. He embraces the corporal. All sit at dinner with a light for the first time for many days; and go to rest, sleeping the sleep of the just.

THE MANSER BULLET.

12th. 9 a.m.—Great number of bodies on the road. They were collected by the soldiers, 50 in all, and burnt by order of the captain. The rest of the dead had evidently been carted away by the rebels during the night. The bodies appeared to be greatly mutilated, the Manser bullet doing great damage to the skull. The attitudes of the dead showed that the agony of those shot in less vital parts must have been very great.

PEACE.

The "Don Juan de Austria" is cruising round the creeks, bringing in all the barges and luggers captured on previous days by the rebels. Their procedure being: a catamaran manned by armed rebels fired a short at the boat, which then pulled down the sails and lowered the Spanish flag. All the craft in the harbour are flying their flag again and look as if they are smiling after their capture.-

The immediately surrounding country is cleared of rebels and peaceable loyal natives are returning to their homes—in too many cases, their desolated destroyed homes.—*Straits Times.*

TORPEDO-DESTROYER IN A GALE.

DAMAGE TO THE 'WHITING'.

H.M. torpedo-boat destroyer "Whiting" arrived in the Shanghai river early on April 7, having experienced a most difficult passage from Hongkong. In company with H. M. ships "Centurion" and "Alacrity" and the torpedo destroyer "Fame" she left Hongkong a week ago last Monday for the North, but when about 300 miles from Hongkong fell in with such bad weather that they were compelled to separate. The "Fame" and "Whiting" made direct for Shanghai, the first-named arriving safely here on Monday evening. The "Whiting" however had a very rough time and got badly tossed about. On arriving here she was moored alongside the wharf at the New Dock and to-day will be docked and thoroughly overhauled. That she has suffered damage is certain, but pending a thorough examination in dock it is difficult to state to what extent. It is stated that she has sprung a slight leak, but the authorities wisely defer giving any information until the amount and exact nature of her injuries determined. She, however, has not sustained any serious hurt, and the cause of her being docked here and examined is that if she completed her voyage and was afterwards found faulty she could avail herself of no dock facilities.

Writing on April 11, a correspondent says:—The torpedo-boat destroyer *Whiting* will have sufficiently completed repairs to enable her to come out of dock to-morrow morning. The damages sustained were not serious, but show that she must have experienced a rough time on her passage up from Hongkong. The filling of one of the forward compartments was chiefly due to a number of rivets giving way along the starboard bow. Powder kept in what should have been water-tight cases in the magazine was found to be wet and completely spoilt. The gig was washed away and a considerable quantity of stores so much damaged that it will be uecessary to obtain a fresh supply before going to sea.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

CHINA NEWS.

THE air has been full of rumours of war during the past week. After patiently waiting for some decisive stroke of policy from Great Britain with regard to Chinese affairs, we turn with feelings approaching admiration to view the determined attitude of the United States towards Spain, and a local interest is given to the contest from the fact that active preparations for war have been carried on during the week by the U. S. Asiatic Squadron lying at anchor in Hongkong harbour. Two merchant vessels, the *Nanshan* and *Zafiro*, have been purchased by the U. S. naval authorities, and have been loaded up with stores for the fleet. The five U.S. men-of-war are fully equipped, and are ready to go to sea on very short notice.

On the declaration, which seems inevitable, the American squadron will sail to the Philippines. In Manila, a feeble attempt at re-organisation of the defencec has been made. In the provinces, however, rebellion is still rampant. The rising has spread to the island of Cebu, the centre of the hemp and sugar trade. The cable was cut, and the information was conveyed to Iloilo by foreigners in a sailing craft. It is stated that all the foreigners, except Spaniards, are safe, but the exact fate of the Spaniards is still unknown. The Governor and most of the Spanish officials are reported to have been massacred. In the Tayabas Province of Luzon the Spanish Governor has been severely wounded, and his adjutant killed, and in the Ilocos Province the Captain of the Civil Guard and a priest have both been mortally wounded.

Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs:—"The German officers, who have been acting as drill instructors and organisers of the new Chinese army, have been paid off, receiving full pay down to the month of May, and are now at liberty to return to Germany. The forts at Woosung will be demolished, the garrison withdrawing to Kiangyin. The drill ground at Woosung will be the site of the new Settlement. The Russians are opposing the lease of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain, and the French are demanding a port in North China, but there is none left."

Chun Oi Ting, formerly editor of the "Chinese Mail" in Hongkong, it is rumoured has been summoned to Peking to give his advice on the question of throwing open the whole of China to foreign trade and residence. Chun goes to Peking this week, but whether this is the real object of his visit or not has not transpired.

The returns of cases of bubonic plague occurring in Bombay, they shows little diminution of the number of cases and deaths. The total number of cases reported from the beginning of the year up till noon yesterday was 417, and 363 deaths occurred during that period. The Kowloon district of the Colony has been declared an infected area, and volunteers have been called for to assist the house to house visitation parties. The cleansing gangs have been actively engaged in the city of Victoria for some weeks.

Dr. Gomes da Silva, Colonial Surgeon of Macao, has written a strongly-worded reply to the recent discussion at the Sanitary Board on the sanitary state of Macao.

A Company has been formed to take over the Kowloon Ferry Service.—*China Mail*, April 16.

OBITUARY.

MR. P. H. CALDERON, R. A.

DEATH, which has been busy among great artists of late, has now removed Mr. Philip Hermogenes Calderon, R. A. Keeper of the Royal Academy. Mr. Calderon was the son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born in Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's Academy and in the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) in Paris. Amongst his early pictures are "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "Man goeth forth to his Labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "La Demande en Mariage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "After the Battle," 1862; The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden" and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English Art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. Since then he has exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady'sFace"; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," and "Spring Driving away Winter"; in 1871, "On her Way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); "In a Palace-Tower"; in 1873, "The Moonlight Serenade"; in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments" and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors;" "Toujours Fidele," "The Nest," "Margaret," "Watchful Eyes," and "His Reverence"; "Joan of Arc," "Reduced Three per Cents, (Bank of England)," "The Nunnery at Loughborough," "La Glore de Dijon," "Ruth and Naomi," 1886; "Deep in the Autumn Woods," 1887; "Home," 1889; and many others. In 1878 Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris International Exhibition, and he sent there several of the pictures mentioned above. At the close of that Exhibition he received a first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Since that time he was long occupied in painting decorative panels in oil for the dining-room of a well-known lover of art, among which have been "The Olive," "The Vine" representing the fruits of the earth), and "The Flowers of the Earth," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881. In 1887 Mr. Calderon was appointed Keeper of the Royal Academy in place of Mr. Pickersgill.—*Men and Women of the Time.*

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	18
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	2	0	7
	Girgaum	2	0	
	Chowpaty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	28
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	4	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	1	3	15
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	3	
G	Mahim	6	3	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	10	0	
HOSPITALS.				
	Parsee		0	28
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Khoja		2	
	Arthur Road		6	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Cutchi-Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Par		2	
	Maratha		7	
	Byculla S. Camp	1	0	
	Total	29	38	126
	Total plague deaths to date	29,396	25,568	

CHOLERA.

Attacks 4
Death 0

A VISIT TO THE KOLSA MOHALLA HOSPITAL.

Surgeon-Major Dimmock and Mr. James, the two members of the Plague Committee, who are shortly proceeding to England on leave, paid a visit yesterday to the Kolsa Mohalla Memon Jamat Fever Hospital, which has been opened chiefly through the instrumentality of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kassum Haji Mitha, and which is under the charge of Dr. Munchershaw N. Disana. Both the gentlemen, who were accompanied by Dr. Weir, the Health Office, and some medical officers on plague duty, were received by the Sardar and other leading members of the jamat, and conducted to the first floor of the house in which the hospital is situated. Sirdar Kassum Mitha, in thanking Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James for the kind and sympathetic interest they had taken in the well-being of the hospital, took the opportunity of thanking his Excellency the Governor for the unceasing solicitude he showed for the afflicted poor during the plague epidemic. Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James having thanked the Sardar for the kind sentiments he had given expression to, the party partook of some refreshment which was provided for them. Before leaving the place they were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. The party then proceeded to the Cutchee Dossa Oswal Fever Hospital, where they were accorded a similar reception.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 3,930 persons were in the Byculla Camp; 877 persons in the Churney Road Camp; 555 in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp; and 83 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Mr. A. Cumine, the new president of the Plague Committee, accompanied by Dr. Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, and Lieutenant Strong, went round the city on Sunday morning and visited all the segregation camps and principal plague hospitals.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,107, and by land through Mahim and Sion causewas, 2,170, making a total of 5,277 persons. Departures by sea 479, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,319, making a total of 2,798 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 2,263, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,430, making a total of 4,693 persons. Departures by sea 771, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,473, making a total of 3,244 persons.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations performed between the 24th and 30th April 1898 at the different inoculation stations in Bombay:—At the Khoshroo Lodge Central Inoculation Station, 17 inoculations in 8 persons; Central Vaccination Department, 1 inoculation in one person; Bhattia Plague Hospital, 6 in 6 persons; The David Mills, 14 in 14 persons; Standard Mill Company, 75 in 70; Municipal Office, 62 in 47; and 1 in 1; and Kalbadavie Road, 76 in 38 persons. Total: 252 inoculations in 185 persons. Inoculations up to 23rd April 1898:—24,441 in 16,744. Grand Total: 24,693 in 16,929.

Among the number quoted above there were:

	During the last week.	Total of this year.
Brahmins	29	585
Jains	0	71
High caste Hindu	99	1,561
Low caste	16	1,702
Mussalmans	5	5,754
Parsees	24	5,482
Jews	2	123
Europeans	2	84
Eurassian	0	27
Indian	8	786
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindu	0	573
	185	16,929

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 29th and 30th ultimo was, respectively, 3 and 2, while on the same dates last year it was 37 and 62. The total mortality for the month of April at Lower Damaun was 86, whereof 81 died of plague, two from consumption, 1 from convulsions, 1 from old age, and 1 from leprosy. Of these 29 (13 males and 16 females) were Mahomedans, 14 (9 males and 5 females) Machis, 7 (2 males and 5 females) Kolis, 8 (5 males and 3 females Sootars, 6 (5 males and 1 female) Sonars, 3 (2 males and 1 female) Dooblas, 3 Dheds, 2 Bhundaries, 2 (1 male and 1 female) Koombhars, 2 (1 male and 1 female) Chrstians 2 (1 male and 1 female) Brahmins, 2 (1 male and 1 female) Khatris, 1 Mochan, 1 Dhorian, 1, bricklayer, 1 Ghati, 1 Parsee, and 1 Lohar. The mortality since the 6th of April 1897, the date the death register was ordered to be kept by Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, until the end of the month, was 815.

A SIMPLE DOSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following which may be found useful in cases of plague. Since the outbreak of plague in Bombay in 1896 I have persistently used Epsom Salts as a preventive in all cases of this fell disease. I have succeeded in saving 95 per cent. of lives with an ordinary dose given at the outset of the disease. The recipe was told to me by a friend who has been a long resident of Bombay and who has met with equal success. The following is the recipe I have used.:—Warm water, as hot as one can drink it, a big cupful:—Adult—Epsom Salts 2 ozs., equal to 1 tablespoonful; best brandy two tea-spoonfuls. Child.—Epsom Salts 1 1-4 oz., equal to 1 desert spoonful; best brandy one tea-spoonful. The above to be mixed together.—Yours, &c.,

Town Hall, May 2. W. G.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE following are the figures of plague cases and Mortality reported to Government during the week ended April 29:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities.		
Bombay	454	343
Karachi	311	216
Poona	2	1
Districts.		
Kaira	1	...
Broach	3	3
Surat	15	15
Thana	100	83
Khandeish	1	1
Satara	27	25
Sholapur	1	...
Kolaba	15	13
Ratnagari	23	21
Belgaum	44	32
Dharwar	4	4
Karachi	67	35
Territories.		
Baroda	43	37
Akalkot	1	1
Kolhapur	33	26
Cutch	4	2
Rewa Kantha	5	6
Palanpur	4	4
Sachin	2	1
Bhor	3	2
Total	1,173	871

The plague mortality to date is as follows:—
Deaths previously reported 84,527
Grand total deaths.... 85,398

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·469	E	1	109·1	74·1	31	...	4·54	+0·69
Sirsa	29·500	W	6	111·3	74·3	20	...	1·28	—0·93
Delhi	29·591	W	7	109·7	84·5	18	...	2·94	—0·10
Agra	29·520	SW	8	111·5	[illegible]	8	...	2·71	+1·27
Cawnpore	[illegible]	WSW	3	112·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·519	W	4	112·6	76·8	30	...	2·39	+0·35
Jhansi	29·554	W	5	113·2	90·2	21	..	2·00	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·488	Calm	2	115·6	74·1	40	...	0·43	—0·82
Karachi	29·633	W	13	92·4	79·0	70	..	0·43	—1·41
Jeypore	29·577	W	7	109·6	75·9	19	..	0·56	—1·14
Ajmere	29·569	W	14	102·4	84·5	27	..	0·22	—1·19
Deesa	29·635	W	13	105·9	73·0	49	...	0·16	—0·39
Ahmedabad	29·647	SW	4	110·3	80·6	51	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·637	W	21	106·3	76·9	43	...	0·13	—0·47
Rajkot	29·665	W	8	106·0	74·6	60	..	0·30	—0·27
Ghadechi	29·672	W	10	112·0	81·6	34	..	0·29	...
Veraval	29·693	W	11	92·1	77·3	88	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·604	NW	6	110·1	82·1	13	...	0·72	—0·40
Indore	29·647	W	2	107·5	78·6	24	...	0·56	—0·54
Saugor	29·559	SSW	5	108·9	87·1	34	..	1·46	—1·11
Jubulpore	29·574	W	3	110·0	81·1	34	..	3·46	—0·34
Hoshangabad	29·572	W	2	112·5	84·2	17	...	0·50	—1·61
Khandwa	29·633	NW	9	114·9	86·1	17	...	0·09	—1·45
Raipur	29·578	SSW	3	111·5	82·0	19	...	1·72	—0·99
Nagpur	29·555	Calm	2	111·7	81·6	21	...	4·00	+0·69
Amraoti	29·654	NNW	6	113·5	91·5	43	...	0·77	—1·81
Akola	29·610	W	6	115·0	90·1	16	...	0·33	—2·65
Surat	29·688	Calm	4	107·1	79·6	52	...	1·68	+1·42
Malegaon	29·658	WSW	17	108·8	85·5	56	...	0·10	—1·25
Bombay	29·762	SSW	9	90·6	81·6	75	..	0·17	—0·76
Poona	29·787	W	19	102·0	78·8	52	...	1·35	—0·93
Ahmednagar	29·635	SW	1	105·8	83·4	72	...	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·660	NNW	3	110·1	82·2	14	..	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·668	WSW	19	108·7	[illegible]	57	...	0·60	—2·23
Ratnagiri	29·765	SW	7	92·4	83·8	67	...	10·88	..
Belgaum	29·748	WSW	15	[illegible]	67·8	80	0·26	5·60	+1·96
Goa	29·764	NW	14	90·0	81·4	67	0·01	0·89	...
Karwar	29·732	NNW	7	91·3	78·5	75	0·02	0·82	—2·11
Mangalore	29·755	Calm	4	91·8	74·4	78	1·80	2·27	—2·64
Calicut	29·734	Calm	9	93·8	77·5	81	0·10	4·60	—5·92
Cochin	29·758	Calm	M	91·5	73·7	86	2·11	12·67	—4·30
Bangalore	29·715	W	7	95·3	69·3	61	0·02	1·09	—5·20
Secunderabad	29·688	W	5	107·5	78·1	49	...	2·09	—1·51
Masulipatam	29·618	SSE	10	98·1	80·0	76	...	1·75	—6·96
Bellary	29·682	W	10	104·2	73·2	41	0·78	3·27	—0·03
Cuddapah	29·676	NW	L	109·3	85·0	51	...	8·11	+1·72
Madras	29·660	S	9	95·0	80·5	71	...	9·67	—11·14
Coimbatore	29·731	SW	1	97·4	69·1	82	0·14	4·93	—2·95
Trichinopoly	29·660	SW	5	104·1	80·8	61	...	6·80	—4·59
Negapatam	29·674	W	12	97·0	74·9	59	...	11·12	—20·17
Colombo	29·712	WSW	9	85·5	77·0	83	0·09	52·66	+9·70
Aden	29·830	W	10	89·3	76·4	68	...	0·40	—2·74

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Deesa, Ghadechi, Saugor, Raipur and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ghadechi Veraval, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum and Goa, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur, 16 at Karachi and Neemuch, 14 at Ajmere and Rajkot, and 12 at Deesa, Nagpur and Bombay. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 116 at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bigaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. About two inches of rain has fallen at Cochin and Mangalore, light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Bellary and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Bangalore, Calicut, Goa, Karwar and Colombo. Pressure is abnormally low over nearly the whole country, and conditions are favourable for local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Monday: Pressure has been steady over the west of the Peninsula and fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk over the greater part of Northern and Central India. Pressure is lowest in the Punjab and a shallow depression apparently exists over the region represented by Montgomery. Lahore, Khushab and Derah Ismael Khan. Winds are feebly cyclonic in the Punjab, but elsewhere the directions are unchanged and the easterly wind has not extended beyond Bahraich. The force of Southerly wind is rising again at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces and fallen in Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is excessive except over Deltaic Burma, Orissa and the Circars Coasts and central parts of the Peninsula where it is slightly less than usual. The excess is as much as ten degrees in Silchar, twelve degrees in Hoshangabad and eleven degrees in Rawalpindi. The highest maximum 115.6 degrees in Jacobabad. Rain has in the Assam Valley, North Bengal, and the Peninsula. Dhubri and Cochin report over two inches and Jalpaiguri and Mangalore over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·697
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·3
Dew Point		76·9
Relative humidity of Air		·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		83·8
General Directions of wind*		SSW, SW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	238

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THE WELSH COAL CRISIS.

AN absolute deadlock exists in the South Wales coal district. Apart from the fact that the masters will only meet the men's representatives if they have plenary power, they refuse to discuss the minimum selling price, which is the very kernel of the men's demands. The wage earned by the colliers is variously estimated at from 18s. to 33s. a week. A number of non-associated collieries have granted their men an advance, and are working at high pressure. The employers are stated to have one of the strongest capitalist organisations in the kingdom. Of the total annual output of 33,000,000 tons, the Associated Collieries produce 27,000,000.

Both the colliery owners and the miners held conferences at Cardiff on April 14. At the meeting of the employers it was decided to offer resistance to any demand for improvement of the late sliding scale, and to insist that before there could be any discussion of terms of settlement the men's representatives must be fully authorised to arrive at a decision. The men at their gathering resolved that they could not discuss the granting of plenary powers to their delegates.

The old scale takes the wages of 1879 as the standard, and starts with coal at 8s. a ton f.o.b., it being agreed that with every shilling rise in the price of coal, there shall be a corresponding rise of 8·3-4 per cent. in the wages of the men. The men are paid by the amount of coal they cut, and by the standard is meant the rate paid in any particular colliery at the date fixed. The new scale as proposed by the owners starts at 8s. a ton. Leaving out of account the smaller gradations, when coal rises to 9s., there is a rise of 7·1 2 per cent. in wages; between 9s. and 11s. there is a rise of 8-1-2 per cent. in wages for every shilling rise in price. Over 11s. there is a rise of 9 1;2 per cent. per shilling. The owners further demand the abolition of the monthly holiday known as Mabon's day; the taking of the audit every four instead of every two months; and finally, the introduction of the discharge ticket system. The new scale as proposed by the men starts with 10s. a ton as a minimum. With every shilling rise in price there is to be a 10 per cent. rise in wages. Pending the adjustment of this system, the men demand an immediate rise of 10 per cent. on their present wage, this advance to be merged in the new scale when it gets into working. These demands are compendiously described as "the three tens." They also demand the appointment of an independent umpire in cases of dispute.

Russian orders for coal, which are given to a large extent at this season of the year, just before the reopening of navigation, are impeded by the strike in Wales.

A RUSSIAN "DREYFUS" CASE.

AN extraordinary trial, somewhat similar to that of Dreyfus has, it seems, been proceeding in St. Petersburg. The correspondent of the *Times* in that city states that the trial, which took place before a military tribunal with closed doors, lasted five days, and came to a close on Tuesday. There were nine prisoners including one young woman, who have been under arrest for many months, and the crime with which they were charged was the selling of military documents and information concerning the defence of the Empire to alleged agents of the Austrian Government.

The two principal accused were a Privy Councillor named Perovnoff, aged forty-nine, and his daughter, aged twenty. They have both been deprived of all civil rights and sentenced to be sent for settlement to the remotest parts of Siberia for life. The other accused included Alexander Lokvitsky, son of a lawyer attached to the Ministry of War; and Captain Nicholas Turchaninoff, an adjutant of the commandant of the St. Petersburg fortress, and formerly an interpreter in the educational committee of the Grand Staff. Lokvitsky, for assisting Perovnoff to obtain the secret documents, received four years' hard labour; Turchaninoff, and two others, for co-operation and failing to give information, were condemned to the deprivation of all rights, ranks, and orders, and exile—first for three years to the province of Yeniseisk, and subsequently for ten years more to Siberia. The chief culprit, Perovnoff, appears to have been well known for selling foreign orders and for extorting money from various persons on the pretext of procuring for them certain positions or information.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

THE "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on April 8:—"The Danish Lieutenant Olafsen's second expedition to the Pamirs deserves all the more attention, as the comprehensive preparations clearly show that, like all the Russian scientific expeditions to distant and unknown regions, it will be of very great political importance. The Tsar himself is most keenly interested in it, and has ordered the official authorities, to do all they can to help it. The journey will last about two years. The expedition will go from St. Petersburg by land through Caucasia, Trans-Caucasia, and Turkestan to the village of Osh on the Chinese frontier, and then to take Jashikul, which lies twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea in the Alichur Pamir, the fauna and flora of which are to be studied. It will then go to the Khanate of Wokhan to study and survey the numerous ruins there. It will spend next winter in Bokhara, and establish a meteorological station in Ishkashin. Next summer it will go up the Amu Darya to Khiva, photograph the ruins there, and then return from its capital Mero, via Teheran and Enseli, on the Caspian. From Osh onward it will consist of fifteen men and thirty beasts of burden. Owing to the unreliability of the tribes, however, Olafsen will get a well-armed and equipped escort of 200 men from the Russian Government. The scientific members of the expedition are the physicist Hjuler, and the botanist Paulsen. The scientific equipment is excellent, and includes tents, boxes to be carried on horseback, a transportable boat for the Pamir lakes, sounding, astronomical, meteorological, and all other scientific instruments; and a phonograph to receive specimens of the native dialects. All these things are of Danish manufacture, and will pass through Russia freight and duty free. Olafsen takes with him a large number of decorations, which are highly valued in Central Asia."

GREAT PERSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed, on April 12:—"According to the trustworthy *Berliner Politische Nachrichten* Herr Naus, chief of the Belgian Commission which has just arrived in Teheran to undertake the reorganisation of the Persian Customs, took occasion, when passing through Cologne and Berlin, to promote a Great Persian railway enterprise, for the execution of which a mixed German and Belgian company has been formed. The company aims at connecting the Caspian Sea and Teheran by a railway which could ultimately be extended to the Persian Gulf. Herr Naus conferred here with the German railway engineers on the subject. The members of the mission further made a brief stay at Odessa, where Belgian capital is yearly finding a wider field of activity."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 12.

2nd Dragoons—Sec Lieut A G Seymour to be Lieutenant, vice W D P Watson, resigned. Lieut R D Fordyce, from 3rd Bn Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A G Seymour.

7th Hussars—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—K A Fraser, vice R G Brooke, seconded, H B Dalgety, vice D Haig, seconded. Sec Lieut H A Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice K A Fraser, Lieut J H M Viscount Cole, from 3rd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H B Dalgety.

15th Hussars—Lieut P O Hambro, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment, Sec Lieut A Courage to be Lieutenant, vice P O Hambro, appointed Adjutant.

17th Lancers—Lieut H W Montgomery resigns his commission.

18th Hussars—Gent Cadet C F Cawston, from the RM College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J H A Annesley, seconded.

21st Lancers—Super Lieut R N Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice T M Langton, seconded.

Royal Artillery—Lt-Col and Col J M Tabor, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major E N Henriques, vice Brevet Col S G Smyth, retired, Major and Brevet Lt-Col J Wolfe Murray, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras, and Major R F Johnson, vice Brevet Col J M Tabor. Major (District Officer) T D Richie is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—R C O Stuart, Indian Ordnance Dept, N W H du Boulay, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery Western District, E M Perceval, Instructor R M Academy, H S Horne, vice E N Henriques, F V Wing, vice R F Johnson, W Osborne, District Officer, vice T D Richey. Capt R B Fielden, from the Seconded List, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Majors C Wood and G E Benson, to Feb 2, 1898, Capts A C Pitman, to Nov 6 1897, R P Molesworth, to Nov 20, 1897, L D Fraser, to Nov 22, 1897, and C O Head, to Dec 1, 1897. The Undermentioned Captains are seconded:—R D Gubbins, for service on the Staff, E W Davies, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept, C J Blunt, for service as a Danger-buildings Officer A S Baker, whilst a student in the Senior Class. The undermentioned officers to be Captains—Capts G Tyacke from the Seconded List, vice H S Horne, H H Rich, from the Seconded List, vice W G Terry, retired, W L Farmar, from the Seconded List, vice F D V Wing, E A Campbell, from the Seconded List, vice R D Gubbins, R J Macdonald, from the Seconded List, vice E W Davies, Lieuts, the Hon W D Sclater-Booth, vice C J Blunt, J F Fisher, vice A S Baker, J McK Franks, on the Seconded List, the Hon M R C Ward on augmentation. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa—Lieuts C C Robertson, E B Macnaghten, W S Armitage, A F Percher, Sec Lieuts C A Ker and A C Russel. The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded—W F T O'Connor, for service with a Native Mountain Battery, W H W Hope, whilst a student in the Senior Class, F M Rickard, whilst a student in the Senior Class, F B H Moore, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery. The undermentioned officers, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenants—Lieuts G H M Baker, vice H D Hammond, deceased, J St C Macmillan, vice W H W Hope, F L Galloway, vice W F T O'Connor. The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants M C Dobson, in succession to Lieut E T Hale, seconded, E B Cotter in succession to Lieut H C Moorhouse, seconded, J F R N Maitland-Addison, in succession to Lieut H B Hill, seconded, A H Moberly, in succession to Lieut F S Butcher, seconded, W L Browne, in succession to Lieut E McM Seddon, seconded, E N Tandy, in succession to Lieut R S Hamilton, seconded, H F McKenzie, in succession to Lieut J J Hanks, placed on half-pay, A E Browne, in succession to Lieut C C Robertson, H A Ramsay, in succession to Lieut E B Macnaghten, A F B Fishe, in succession to Lieut W S Armitage, E F St John in succession to Lieut E F Porcher, W G Belcher, in succession to Lieut A D Kirby, promoted. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenants—A C Hamilton Dean, vice C A Ker, and A E Smith vice F T Ord, deceased, Sergt-Major E Rock to be Riding-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Royal Engineers—Qmr and Hon Capt W H Cromie is placed on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—The Hon R FitzRoy Somerset, vice E R Taylor, retired, St J H Coventry, vice the Hon R FitzRoy Somerset, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—W S B Blackett, vice St J H Coventry, H W F Earl of Kerry, vice Lord E H Cecil, seconded.

Scots Guards—Capt E E Hanbury to be Major, on augmentation. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, E F Clayton, on augmentation, the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, vice E E Hanbury. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H. Fitz R Maclean, vice S H Godman, promoted, the Hon J R L Yarde-Buller, on augmentation, J H Cuthbert, on augmentation, J T Carpenter-Garnier, vice E F Clayton, the Hon E C Gordon Lennox, vice the Hon H W Trefusis.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut R H C Co. to be Lieutenant, vice G L Palmes, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt H R Vaughan to be Adjutant, on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut A H Sanders to be Adjutant, on augmentation, Qmr-Sergt M Wall to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Simpson, retired.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Super Capt L St C Nicholson to be Captain, vice C E Greenway, seconded.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut J F V Thorne to be Adjutant on augmentation.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows—F C France-Hayhurst to Nov 4, 1897, vice M H L Gale, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, H Hill, to Feb 19, 1898, vice J B Cockburn, seconded. Sec Lieut G E S Salt to be Lieutenant, vice W G Braithwaite, appointed Adjutant.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut J C W Connell to be Lieutenant, vice H W Rattigan, promoted.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Sec Lieut N H Tod to be Lieutenant, vice A F Townshend, resigned.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major R L B Steele retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, Capt R C C Cox to be Major, vice R L B Steele.

Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut C J Hickie, to be Lieut, vice F Burges, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt—Capt E H F Finch is seconded for service on the Staff.

Duke of (Wellingtons 'West Riding Regt)—Sec Lieut E N Townsend to be Lieutenant, vice W K Trotter, retired.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut H J W Whitaker to be Caain,tp vice R C B Haking, seconded The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows—A T Beckwith, to Nov 19 1897, vice J Grattan, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, C N French, to Jan 9 1898 vice F R Hicks, seconded Sec Lieut H W Man to be Lieutenant, vice A J A Banks, promoted.

Dorsetshire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—E C Alexander vice R F W F Leslie, promoted, C Saunders vice H D Lousay, promoted, C F Woodward, vice H G T Costley, seconded.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt J A Reeks, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt)—Sec Lieut A P Macafee, to be Lieutenant, vice L S Roome, seconded.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Capt A V Payne to be Major, vice H M Carter, promoted.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut C G Danks to Lieutenant, vice R J Bridgford, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut C I Stockwell to be Lieutenant, vice A McClintock, seconded.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut E Craig Brown, from the West India Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice T H Healey, seconded from April 6 1898, for service with the Egyptian army. Super Lieut J D McLachlan to be Lieutenant, vice J Campbell, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut L H Noblett to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A H Festing, seconded for special extra-regimental employment. Lieut W P Dimsdale is seconded for service on the Staff, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut H Wilding is antedated to Oct 28 1897, vice G M Molloy, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, Sec Lieut H R Charley to be Lieut, vice W Dimsdale.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders)—Capt W Thorburn retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Sec Lieut C R Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice P. F Legg, seconded.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H A F Watson to be Lieutenant, vice R M P Swift, promoted.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Capt S C Long to be Adjutant, vice Capt R Alexander, who resigns that appointment.

West India Regt—Lt Col A L Bayley to command a battalion, Major H B Bourke, D S O, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col A Bosworth, deceased, Lieut J C Robertson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Army Service Corps—Lt Col J R Edwards retires on retired pay, Lieut F J L Howard to be Captain, vice R E Hill, promoted.

Provisional Battalion—Staff Sergt. Major G. T. Drage, from Army Service Corps, to be Quartermaster. with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Staff.—Capt H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major C. N Watts, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains, Dept.—The Rev E. P. Smith, M.A, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, resigns his commission.

Army Medical Staff,—Brigade-Surg. Lt.-Col, A, A, Macryin M. B, retires on retired pay.

Army Ordnance Dept—Lt-Col C G Jeans, Ordnance Officer Second Class, is seconded for service in the Department of the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan 21, 1898:—The undermentioned Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery, from Lieutenants, district officers, Royal Artillery, to be Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery, Second Class, with the honorary rank of Captain:—G Milnes, O Browne, and W L Imrie Capt H A Pratt, R A, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Capt R J Macdonald, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lieut-Col M C Gahan retired on retired pay. Staff Paymr and Hon Major J Reid is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Major B A W Powell retires on retired pay.

Brevt—The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut-Cols W B Williams, half-pay; G P F Byng, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); T C O Powlett, the Northamptonshire Regt; G A Cockburn. Capt H V Ravenscroft, the Manchester Regt, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Sudan, resulting in the capture of Abu Hamed and the subsequent occupation of Berber.

Memoranda—Lt-Gen W P Tomkins, C I E, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be General, vice R N Dawson-Scott, retired; Major-Gen G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, to be Lieutenant-General, vice W P Tomkins, C I E; Col (temporary Major-Gen) F T Lloyd, C B, R A, Governor of R M Academy, to be Major-General, vice F J Caldecott, C B, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery retired; Col Sir H E Colvile, K C M G, C B, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Major-General, vice A H Utterson, C B, retired; Col (temporary Major-Gen) T Fraser, C B, C M G, Commandant School of Military Engineering, to Major-General, vice G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I; Col E D C O'Brien, half-pay, Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay, Lt-Col and Col F C Keyser, C B, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Lt-Col G H Dyke, half-pay, retires on full pay.

Reserve of Officers—F J D McDonnell, Esq, late Captain Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), to be Lieutenant. Sec Lieut B Moeller, Honourable Artillery Company of London, to be Second Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—F S Miller, to Raleigh, N, undated, E D Hunt, to Thunderer, April 30.

Lieutenants—H C R Boucher, N, and B E M Waters, to Cruiser, April 9, D A Stamforth, to Mersey, additional, for Axe, N, May 12, H G R Bevan, to Australia April 5, H E Kellett, to Melampus, additional for coastguard at Waterford April 11, R J Prendergast, as 1st and G, E K Loring, A Pringle, and the Hon R Gathorne-Hardy, to Raleigh, D R L Nicholson, as 1st, J D'Arcy, N, R N Bax, and H L Edwards, to Cleopatra, E H Moubray, to Pigeon, in command, undated, G P Hunt, to Excellent, additional, to requalify in gunnery and torpedo May, 13.

Sub-Lieutenants—G K Chetwode, to Blenheim, G D H Mackinnon, to Intrepid April 9, J R Doddington, to Royal George, additional for Banshee, L J Ganderson and T J Hallett, to Prince George, A K Betty, to Magnificent, R T Brendon, to Mars April 11, R Horne, to Rambler, W T Williams-Mason, to Raleigh, R Collins, to Vivid, additional for Skate, A H Quick, to Cleopatra, undated.

Midshipman—Arthur E H Ley, to Boscawen, additional, for Dolphin May 10.

Fleet Engineer—W H Burner, to Raleigh, W H White, to Vivid, additional, for Active, and C W Thorne, to Cleopatra, undated.

Engineer—W P Lawton, to Victory, for Wizard, April 12.

Assistant Engineer—F H Lyon, probationary, to Anson, April 12.

Artificer Engineer—J Kennedy, to Raleigh, undated.

Staff Surgeons—R W Anderson, to Anson, A J Pickthorn, to Galatea, temporary, April 15.

Chaplains—Rev F E Pitman, B A, to Agincourt, Rev R V Wilson, B A, to Pembroke, April 15.

Fleet Paymaster—B C Scott, to Resolution, April 14.

Gunner—C F Stephens, to Vivid, additional, for Sybille, April 14.

Boatswain—J Coleman, to Jakal, additional, for Daisy.

Carpenters—J N Hook, to Melampus, April 1, J Reypert, to Boscawen, additional, for Minotaur, W T Andrews, to Boscawen, additional, for Agincourt J Lander, to Pembroke additional, for Northumberland, (undated).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—R Ley, to Collingwood, additional, for service as inspecting officer of Keel, Achill Division, W H Rogers, to Collingwood, additional, for service as inspecting officer of Dingle Division, J Hayden, to Australia, for service as inspecting officer of Dingle Divisien J Hayden, to Australia, additional, for service at East Cowes Coastguard Station, (April 30) J Gunn, to Collingwood, additional, as inspecting officer, Killybegs Division, Limerick District, G Hornor, to Mersey, additional, for command of seamen, L Connell, to Galatea, additional, for command of Victoria J McDonald, to Alexandra, additional, for command of Delight, April 27.

Admiralty, April 9—Capt B Watson has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, in the place of Capt J A T Bruce, promoted to Flag rank.

A WOMAN should never run the risk of marrying a man with an idea of reforming him. One has seen this effort too often end in ignominious failure. And yet many men have been reformed through the influence of a good woman. We may almost be sure, however, that the man who was reformed by a woman whould have eventually reformed himself—at all events he could have done so. The man who has contracted vicious habits in his early youth becomes disgusted with them and himself before he reaches thirty, if he is not almost wholly dominated by his lower nature. When he reforms, it is because his spiritual nature as the ascendency. When a woman succeeds in reforming him it is because his spiritual nature is influenced by her. The very same influence—patience, devotion, and self-sacrifice—would not have affected reform in a man whose higher nature was less developed.

ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 30)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Mr J Donald, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

The services of Mr A G Halifax, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Bgde-Surg Lt-Col A M Branfoot, MB, IMS, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 28th April 1898.

The services of Surg-Capt T Jackson, MB, BS, I M S, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Lieut W F C Tayler, 1st Punjab Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Offg Cantt Magte.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major F B Longe R E Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted special leave for six months.

Vety Lieut H A Sullivan, Professor, Lahore Vety College, is re-tranferred to the Punjab, with effect from the 5th April.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major D Prain, M B, I M S, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, to a Trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Sir G King, K C I E, retired.

Dr G Watt, M B, C I E, Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India, is granted eight months' furlough, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with the usua subsidiaro leave, with effect from the 1st May 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr D Hooper, Curator of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, is appointed to Act as Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India, during the absence of Dr Watt on furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Mr T J C Chichele-Plowden, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and resident at Hyderabad, was absent on furlough for six months and twenty-one days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effects from the 23rd March, 1895 Notification No. 404 G, dated the 13th March, 1895, is herby cancelled.]

Lieut Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, an additional Resident of the 2nd class, and Agent to the Grvr Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col H B Abbot, or until further orders.

Capt J F Whyte, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class, officiated as an Additional Resident of 2nd class and as Agent the Govr Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan from the 1st March to the 13th April, 1898, both days inclusive.

Major H M Temple, I S C, a Political Agent of the 1st class is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Additional Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Govr Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan, with effect from the 14th April 1898 and during the absence of Lieut Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, or until further orders.

Surgn Major P D Pank, I M S Bengal, Residency Surgn in Mewar, is appointep to be Residency Surgn at Jaipur, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col T A Hendley, C I E.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G C Heinrichs as Actidg Consul for Germany at Bambay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Biggs, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is, subject to the approval of H M's Secy of State for India, appointed to be Accountant Genl, Burma, with effect from 1st April 1898, but will continue to officiate as Accountant Genl, Madras.

The following appointments in the Accounts Dept are also notified, with effect from 1st April;—Mr G H R Hart, Offing Depy Auditor Genl on special leave, to be Comptroller, India Treasuries and Mr C J Rivett Carnac to be Depy Auditor Genl and to officiate as Accountant Genl, Burma.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Accounts Depat:—

With effect from 1st April—Mr T H Biggs to class III of Accountants Genl, and Mr C J Rivett Carnac to class I, of the Enrolled List With effect from 1st April 1898,—Mr G D Pudumjee to class III, Mr K B Wagle to class IV, Mr Chunilal to class V, and Mr W D Woollam to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The privilege leave for two months and eighteen days granted to Mr W L Harvey is extended by one day.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—

With effect from the 5th March in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr U L Majumdar,—Mr C W C Carson to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 17th March 1898 Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class I, Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class II, Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class III, and Mr F C Brewin to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th March Mr L E Prichard to officiate in class III, and Mr V C Scott O'Connor to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st March Mr W H Dawson to officiate in class II, and Mr M F Gaunlett to officiate in class III instead of in class II, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd March Mr W L Harvey to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 1st April Mr C J Rivtt Carnac to officiate in class III of Accounts General, and Mr R N Ray officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

Mr J F Finlay, C S I, Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, is placed on special duty with effect from the 29th April 1898, and the following acting appointments are made until further orders;—Mr S Jacob, C S I, to offiliate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, and Mr G T Barrow to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor Genl and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col E L Elliot, C B, D S O, 1ts The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Lancers, to be Inspt-Genl of Cavalry in India, with the temporary rank of Major-Genl, while so employed, vice Major Genl, H F Grant, C B, whose tenure has expired

Major C P Triscott, D S O, R A Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Poona Dist and Asst Qr Mr Genl 2nd Div, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to be Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vise Major C J Blomfield, whose tenure has expired, dated 22nd April 1898.

Surgn Lieut Col Percy de Haga Haig, 1st Punjab Cavy, is granted the temporary rank of Bgde Surgn Lieut Col, with effect from 9th Aug 1897, while holding the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the Native Genl Hospital at Nowshera.

Major J G Day R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade supernumerary Military Works Dept to officate as Asst Secy vice Capt J Dallas on leave,

STAFF CROPS.

Lieut C G Stansfeld Manchester Regt of offg Wg Offr 43rd gurkah rifle Regt of Bengal Infantry having completed eighteen months probation aryservice is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th August 1896 subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India,

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut J S M Harcourt, R D Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Gurkha Rifle Regiment, 5th Jany 1897. Lieut B U Nicolay, Hampshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 17th Regt of Bo Inf 27th March, and Lieut G A Perreau, R M Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Regt of Madras Infy.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second Lieuts—A G Cowan, offg Wing Officer, 29th The Duke of Connaughts's Own Regt of Bo Infy 2nd Baluch Battalion 13th March, G P offg Wing Officer, 29th The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Infy 2nd Baluch Battn—15th March, W F Adair offg Wing Officer 30th Regt of Bombay Infy—3rd Baluch Battn—19th March, F G Moore, offg Wing Officer 6th Jat Regt of Bengal Light Infy 20th March and H E Rudkin offg Wing Officer 20th Regt of Bo Infy 20th March.

COMMANDS DISTRICT.

Col O'M Creagh V C I S C A Qrmr Genl, Head Quarters Bombay Command to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bigd Genl, while so employed vice Bigd Genl C A Cunningham, I S C, on leave, dated 7th April 1898.

Col A G Creagh C B, R A, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Bigdr Genl while so employed vice Bigdr Genl F Ventris, British service, on leave, dated 12th April 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut Colonels—P A Buckland, and B M Allen, 24th April 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Regt of Bo Infy—Havildar Muhammad Hayet Khan, 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Regt of Bo Infy Grenadiers, to be Jemadar, vice Chaju Singh, promoted, with effect from date of transfer, and Havildar Kasim Ali Shah, 13th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Abdul Gani, dismissed the service, with effect from date of transfer.

17th Regt of Bo Infy—Havildar Mirza Abbas Beg, 9th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Jemadar, vice Ragho Redkar, promoted, with effect from date of transfer.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgn Lieut Col J C H Peacocke, I M S, Bombay, Civil Surgn, Karwar, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th May 1898, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned senior Asst Surgns, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Hony Surgn Capt J Holmes Bengal, 17th Feb, and Hony Surgh-Capt F Green Madras, 9th Sept.

REWARDS.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.—Havildar Ithnak Bhagnak, 13th Bo Infy, vice Color-Havildar Nabi Hasan, transferred to 22nd Bo Infy, and promoted Jamadar, and Drill-Havildar Mahadeo Bhat, 23rd Bo Rifles, vice Color-Havildar Baijnath Singh, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.—Trumpeter Shaikh Nabi and Sowar Sayajee Rao Sinde, 1st Bo Lancers, Sowars Shaikh Muhammad Baksh, and Jiwan Rao More, 2nd Bo Lancers, Naick Umrao Singh, 4th Bo Cavy, Sowar Najib Khan, 5th Bo Cavy, Naick Krishna Naeu, and Lance-Naick Shaikh Kasim, Bombay Sappers and Miners. Privates Lal Puri and Thakur Tamoli 1st Bo Grenadiers, Privates Anandnak Pandnak and Dhondu Sawant, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, Naick Shaikh Muhiyuddin, and Private Suhuj, 4th Bo Rifles, Naick Raghunath Singh, and Private Ramnak Harnak, 5th Bo L I, Fifer A John, and Private Fateh Khan, 7th Bo Infy, Privates Sama Zore, and Gopal Mhadu Deulkar, 8th Bo Infy, Private Babaji Kadam, and Harnak Sabnak, 9th Bo Infy, Naick Shaik Ghafur and Private Balkrishna Morajkar, 10th Bo L I, Lance-Naick Mhacnak Lakhnak, and Private Remmehtar, 12th Bo Infy, Private Shivaji Rao Rane, 13th Bo Infy, Privates Ganmehtar, Antone De Souza, 14th Bo Infy, Lance-Naick Sitaram Dhuri, and Private Behari Lohar, 16th Bo Infy, Naick Badri Singh, and Lance-Naick Jainak Rajnak, 18th Bo Infy. Fifer Saikh Muhammad Tahir, and Private Itu Kadam, 20th Bo Infy, Lance-Havildar Jose Caitan Saris, and and Lance-Naick Tuknak Deonak, 21st Bo Infy Private Malarji Bedar, 22nd Bo L I, Private Parsu Pawar, 23rd Bo Rifles, Private Mumtaz Husain, and Bo Rifles, Dharamnak Ramnak, 25th Bo Rifles.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity, Trumpet-Major Shaikh Zainuddin, 4th Bo Cavy Naick Bhiwset Kaisarkar, 1st Bo Grenadiers Lance, Naick Lalta Sukul, 2nd Bo Grenadiers Private Ambunak Dhondnak, 5th Bo L I Private Bhiwa Chavhan 7th Bo Infry Private Ramji Barge, 8th Bo Infry Lance Naick Surju, 9th Bo Infy Private Krishnaji Chavhan, 10th Bo L I, Private Rama Hadkar, 13th Bo Infy Private Prag Awasthi, 14th Bo Infy Private Bapu Sarang, 16th Bo Infy Private Shivaji Korgaonkar, 20th Bo Infy Private Vitnak Dhannak, 21st Bo Infy and Naick Dipagi Rao Raivi 25th Bo Rifles.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A St G Gilmore, Asst Traffic Supt in Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr D W McPherson, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr S G Wood on privilege leave.

Lieutt C W Wilkinson, R E Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railway, is, on return from field service appointed Dey Consulting Engr to the Govnt of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr H G S Savory, Ex. Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough, appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AT Zurich there lives a woman who was deprived of her stomach five months ago by Professor Schlatter, of that city. It was a daring operation, but her only chance of life. The mystery is how she contrives to exist, but she is well, eats well, and has gained flesh since she lost her stomach. The secret is that the Professor, after removing the stomach, joined the intestine to the digestive tube. It was known that digestion is not completed in the stomach, but goes on in the intestine, by means of the pancreatic juice, and the intestine now does duty for a stomach. The woman lives chiefly on milk, bouillon, and meat cut small. She has an appetite.

This is probably the first time that a human being has lived without a stomach, but two years ago M M. Carvallo and Pachon, two Frenchmen, removed the stomach of a cat and joined the œsophagus to the intestine. The animal ate and digested for several weeks. One day, however, it refused to eat and died. This may not be taken as a prognostic, however, since there are fortunate and unfortunate operations. The success of Professor Schlatter's experiment has brought many surgeons to see the patient, and her fate will interest all the medical profession. If she continues to survive it is probable that other operations of the kind will be undertaken.

A new sabre has been adopted by the French cuirassiers and dragoons. It has a straight one-edged blade with two grooves, one on each side. The point is in the middle line of the blade. The back prolonged to the point is made to cut near the point by a gutter in it. The handle is of hard wood and cord, covered with leather and protected by a hilt. The French light cavalry are also to be provided with a new sabre.

Experiments have been made by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles on young blind persons with Rontgen rays to see whether or not these affect their eyes. Of 240 subjects examined, taking every precaution to avoid mistakes, those totally blind were insensible to the rays; those having a vague notion of light perceived the "X" rays, both cathodic and fluorescent; a few saw only the other rays, and two felt pain under the rays. It appears, therefore, that the retina of some blind persons acts like a photographic plate under the "X" rays.

The method of photographing in natural colours, brought before the Academie des Sciences recently by MM. Lumiere, the well-known photographers of Lyons, and devised by MM. Cros and Ducos du Haron, is rather like that of Mr. Ives, of Philadelphia which he calls the "kromoscope." MM. Lumiere took three images of the object through orange, green, and violet screens respectively, on plates rendered sensitive only to orange, green, and violet light respectively. The monochrome photographs thus obtained are superposed to give the complete photograph of the object in colours. In the stereoscope the photographs appear like natural objects.

A French scientific journal has suggested that the gold which Dr. Emmens is reputed to find in Mexican silver dollars may exist in the silver in an allotropic form not recognisable from silver by the ordinary chemical tests. The writer instances the discovery of argon in the air, which had baffled generations of chemical investigators until Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay separated it, to the surprise and even scepticism of chemists. This, no doubt, is one way of accounting for the alleged discovery; but only one. We know too little of the constitution of matter to pronounce upon the question yet. What if Dr. Emmens has succeeded in forcing the atoms which go to form silver into a new and stable position which makes of them not silver, but gold? Let us wait the further light which an eminent English chemist, who is now working at the problem, may shed upon it.

The French transatlantic packet Bourgogne was recently delayed for several days through a breakdown of her machinery, and caused much anxiety omong the friends of her passengers. This apprehension might have been alleviated, if not spared, had she carried homing pigeons on board. It has been proved that pigeons can find their way home over several hundred miles of sea—three or four hundred, if not more. Experiments with pigeons were made by French packets some years ago; and La Compagnie Transatlantique, which owns the Bourgogne, is about to try them again. The Bretagne has left Havre with carrier pigeons on board.

If the Chinese had kept up the scientific habits they used to have in ancient times, they might have fared better in their recent struggles with Japan and the European Powers. The magnetic compass, telescope, and gunpowder are some old Chinese inventions beyond dispute. Nevertheless, during the war with Japan they were reduced to arms worthy of Gengis-Khan, the bow and the matchlock. The repeating cross-bow is still a favourite weapon in China, both in hunting and in self-defence. In the home it takes the place of our revolver. It is made of bamboo and decidedly ingenious. The magazine has ten arrows and the range of these is from 150 to 200 yards. For hunting a ball of terra cotta is the projectile, and it carries 300 yards.

Among the first European painters were those of the grotto, named Mas d'Azil, in France, which has relics of their work dating from the period of Reindeer in the Stone Age. These are found on pebbles, which are barred and dotted with red. The pebbles are white and grey, picked fron the river, and polished by friction. Red seems to have been the only colour of the artist, who applied it with his finger or some rude brush. He ground his colour in the hollow of a pebble, probably a hollow of a pebble, probably a hole made by dropping water, and mixed it in a scallop shell. The designs, according to M. Piette in "L'Anthropologie," are not imitations of nature, but some are the letters of a kind of writing, and symbols, while others are merely random figures or sports.

The most numerous are simply parallel bands and rows of circles or discs. These are evidently suns or numbers like the "scores" of workmen who cannot write, or those of the early Egyptians. The bars appear to represent units, and the discs a higher figure, say 10, if the base of numeration was ten figures. The cross is a very common symbol, and may stand for the sun. At all events, the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Hindoos, Greeks, Persians, &c., symbolised the daystar by a cross; the four arms representing the chief direction of his rays. The Egyptians and the early people of the Pyrenees employed the disc as a solar symbol. Figures like serpents, harpoons, eyes, quadrupeds, and trees are also found on the pebbles of Mas d'Azil. Still more remarkable are signs exactly similar to our letters, L, B, F, E, and I, others resemble Greek, Cypriote, Phœnician, and other characters. Apparently at this remote epoch, after the period of the reindeer, man had invented written languages and worshipped the sun.

Professor Agassiz, now in Fiji investigating the coral reefs there, has found that Darwin's explanation of them is not borne out by facts. Barrier reefs and atolls are found to be the remnants of reefs formerly elevated far above the sea level. He thinks that circular or oval atolls may be formed by coral growing on the ruins of submerged volcanoes.

The recent decision of the French Chamber to legalise Greenwich time in France has called forth opposition, and the Senate, before ratifying it, has invited scientific light on the matter. M. Berthelot has given his opinion in favour of the new time as a practical measure. M. Janssen says it is not necessary to adopt what he calls "English time." In practice it will suffice for French railways to retard their clocks by four minutes. "At the conference of Washington, we, along with Brazil, rejected Greenwich time. If we accept it, it will be necessary to alter the knowledge of time in all our naval charts, and it must also be said that we shall wound the sentiment of the French marine. To adopt English time is to render obligatory the meridian of Greenwich." M. Poinearre has found a solution of the difficulty: At bottom, he admitted, the adoption of the maridian of Greenwich wounds the national self-love. Eh bien! there is a town in France which has the same meridian, namely, Argentan. Let the French adopt the meridian of Argentan, and everybody will be satisfied (rires unanimes). Finally, it was decided to get reports from the Geographical and Astronomical Sections of the Academie des Sciences.

Baron J. de Curzay, a well-known sportman of Poitou, is believed in France to have made a "record" by covering 400 kilometres (267 miles) in 48 hours with a two-horse trotting machine, and the same pair of horses. The feat was the result of a wager, and the Baron left Niort one Sunday at 3 p.m., and arrived at his destination on the second day after at 12-21 p.m.—that is to say, in 45 hours 21 minutes.

The bicycle has reached another phase of its constant development through a novel and highly interesting invention, consisting in a musical instrument which may be attached to any bicycle and plays popular airs, without the aid of the rider, in a loud and melodious manner, when the machine is in motion. This instrument constitutes an entertaining companion for the bicyclist on his roamings, which are frequently rather lonely; it is so much more welcome as it will be a companion entirely submissive to the rider's wishes. It has been invented, patented, and placed upon the market by a firm in Hamburg, and is fittingly called "troubadour," after the wandering musicians of the middle ages. We had occasion recently to attend a trial ride in the Hamburg Zoological Garden with this new musical instrument, and cheerfully confirm the excellent effect produced. The director of the concern had the cycles provided with the new musical apparatus pass before us ridden by "employes," and we heard a loud-sounding, well-timed music, after the style of the "aerophone." This novelty is sure of great popularity among cyclists. It will also be beneficial in a hygienic respect, as excessively fast riding will be prevented. As a matter of fact, the music only sounds well when the rider does not exceed a velocity of 15 kilometers (9¾ miles) per hour.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
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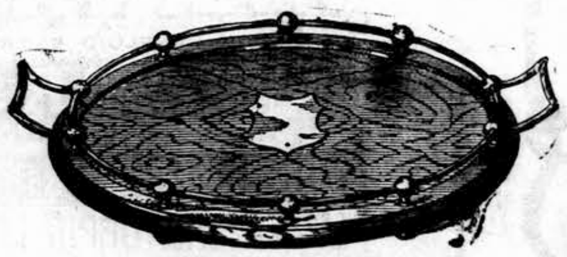

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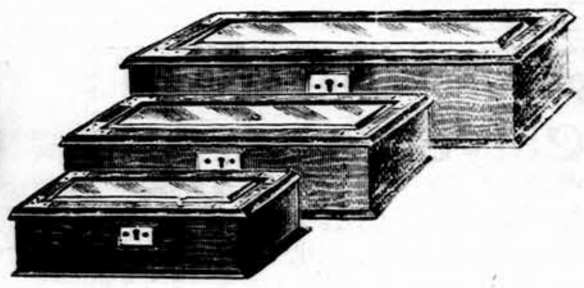

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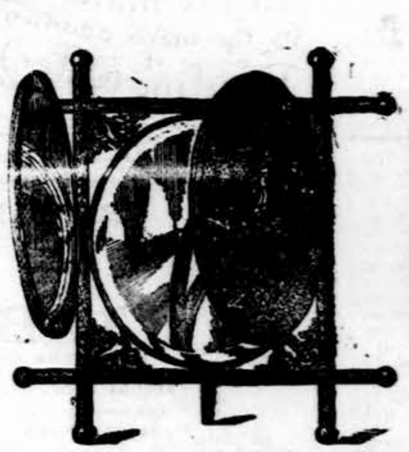

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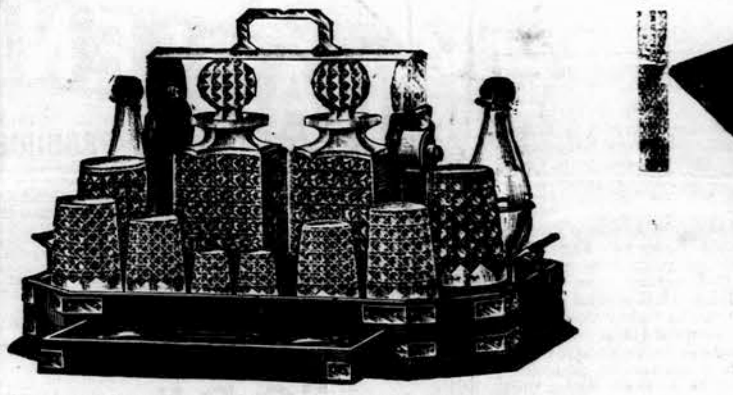

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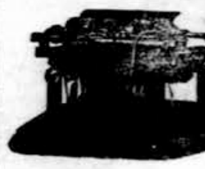

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